15¢

THE AMERICAN
# LEGION
MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY 1954

SEE PAGE 16
WHICH CONSTITUTION DO WE WANT?

SEE PAGE 22
TRACE YOUR FAMILY TREE

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Vol. 56 No. 2, February 1954

THE AMERICAN

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

Cover by HOMER HILL

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# Sound Off!

## TURKEY TWO WAYS

Sir: Hats off to Henry C. Wolfe for his article *Turkey, An Ally We Can Trust* in your December issue. While commanding a tank platoon in Korea I helped train the Turks in tank warfare and later supported them for two months on the line. The bravery, honesty, and discipline of the Turkish soldier is, in my opinion, unsurpassed. May God grant that, should there be another war, the Turks fight with us.

**Thomas G. Gilchrist**
*Hampton, Ga.*

Sir: I wish to take strong exception to the glowing account of Turkey by Henry C. Wolfe. The author portrays modern Turkey as a shining example of democracy and the spirit of true progress. Permit me to call your attention to the fact that in that same Turkey today thousands of Christians are being oppressed and abused. The progress Turkey has made in recent years has been due to the money that our government has spent in that country.

**Baxter D. Hagopian**
*Modesto, Calif.*

## BREAK

Sir: The National Executive Committee of The American Legion has finally come out and broken with the American Medical Association. This decision, which was expected, certainly didn't come a minute too early. Looking back at the dispute, one begins to wonder for whom the AMA is claiming to speak. In its long fight The American Legion has repeatedly shown that claims made by this organization are baseless and unfounded. May the National Executive Committee keep up the good work.

**Gerhard G. Ruben**
*Everett, Wash.*

**▼ The points at issue are the AMA's attack on all VA care for veterans with non-service disabilities and some features of hospitalization and aid to service-connected cases.** ***The Editors***

## SOCIALIST "LOYALTY"

Sir: In a letter in the December issue, Mr. Lowell Limpus of Orlando, Fla., said the socialists were "a legitimate political party that seeks to carry out its program in true American fashion by winning elections." Undoubtedly the socialists are loyal according to their concept of loyalty but they are dedicated to the same goal as the communists and the communists are working hand in hand with them. The reason for this cooperation was explained by Lenin in Petrograd on April 10, 1917 when he said, "From capitalism man can pass directly only to socialism . . . socialism is bound to pass gradually into communism . . ." Earl Browder explained the similarity in 1936 while speaking to the National Press Club when he said, "The program of the socialist party and the program of the communist party have a common origin in the document known as the communist manifesto. There is no difference, so far as the program is concerned, in final aim." The only difference is in methods of attaining their common goal which is *the destruction of our free constitutional form of government.*

**Julian E. Williams**
*Mt. Rainier, Md.*

## VERIFICATION

Sir: As a former Guatemalan, now an American citizen, I wish to commend you highly on the manner in which you have called to the attention of thinking Americans in the article *Caribbean Cancer* in your November issue, the critical situation now existing in my native country. Recently I returned from a visit to Guatemala City. The situation as described in this article is that which I observed. The incidents and personalities discussed are both quite familiar to me and were described with convincing clarity. Guatemala is our neighbor; the United States went to war to stop communism in Korea. Can nothing be done to abort the threat right under our nose?

**Mrs. George R. Doty**
*Petersburg, Ind.*

## AS WOODSVILLE DOES IT

Sir: Edgar P. Paulsen's letter in Sound Off for December telling of the soldier's body receiving casual handling and no respect points up how "unfashionable" patriotism through honors to military dead has become. Our Legion

*Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.*

Post (Ross-Wood #20) meets bodies at the train with the Post colors and a Legionnaire escort to the funeral home. This is followed by a Legion funeral service if the family so desires, and is done for any former serviceman, Legion member or not. We know it's appreciated and in cases of small or scattered families often turns out to be the only observance. It seems the least that can be done to show that someone remembers and honors their service to their country.

**David S. Cassedy**
*Woodsville, N. H.*

### WANTS KIDS DISARMED

Sir: May I express my keen disapproval of the cover on your December issue? In these times of turmoil and stress, no child should have a gun until he is old enough to be trained to use it properly.

**Mrs. James S. Eastham**
*Andover, Mass.*

Sir: How can you publish a picture such as that used as your December cover? You moan and groan and swear and tear your hair over the problem of juvenile delinquency. Yet they receive training as portrayed in that picture, and then you expect them to grow up as good and clean citizens. If that picture is typical of America, all I can say is, God help America! Now, let's see if you have guts enough to publish this letter.

**H. Timothy Dean**
*Aitkin, Minn.*

### PROOF OF ATROCITIES

Sir: While I was in Korea, I was a member of the War Crimes Investigation Team on Koje Island at the United Nations Prisoner of War Camp. I would like to comment on the current report being submitted to the UN concerning the war atrocities committed by the North Korean Peoples Army. I can personally state that the confessions obtained from the communists were obtained without any threats or violence. These confessions received by different questioners from different prisoners were checked against each other and they confirmed each other. Afterwards, teams were sent to the spots reported where bodies of UN soldiers were actually found (unburied as well as buried) just as originally reported to us by the prisoners. There can be no doubt about it, these atrocities actually happened. The shame is that very probably the men who committed these crimes will go unpunished, but at least the world will know what happened.

**George Nims Raybin**
*New York City*

### LAS VEGAS STANDARDS

Sir: In my opinion, the article *Las Vegas' Golden Boy* appearing in the current issue of The American Legion Magazine is in very bad taste. When you advertise and add glamor to the false and un-American procedures which are standard in Las Vegas, you are chipping away at the influence of the schools and churches and other worthwhile agencies which seek to make America better. I think you owe an apology to the vast number of Legion members who believe in decency and order.

**J. L. Snook**
*Portsmouth, Ohio*

Sir: Joseph Stocker's article *Las Vegas' Golden Boy* was silent on one point that should be of particular interest to Legionnaires. Nothing is said of any war or defense participation by this man, even though he was of the proper age to either be in uniform or, if not eligible, to be making a contribution to the defense effort. I was a recruiting officer in Nevada and would have welcomed an interview with Clark at any time during my assignment there.

**George O. Hackett**
*Detroit, Mich.*

### LETTERHEAD OUTFIT?

Sir: I continue to see statements in print quoting people who say they are officers of the American Veterans Committee. I know there was such an organization but I thought it had gone out of business several years ago. Certainly I have never met a veteran who belonged to it, but the AVC, from the stuff I've read, would have you believe that they speak for millions of veterans and that every veteran is a left-winger.

**S. G. Wingfield**
*New York City*

**▼ The AVC recently held a meeting in Atlantic City so presumably it is still in business. The outfit claims 10,000 members but there are those who insist that this is a highly inflated figure. However, all members seem to own typewriters in view of the volume of statements issued in the AVC name. Lately they have been calling for a "thorough reappraisal of all existing veterans benefits," maintaining that veterans are not entitled to "unlimited privilege."** ***Editors***

### REQUIRED

Sir: Harold Lord Varney's article *Russia's Big Bluff* should be required reading for our Senators, Congressmen and the State Department's policy-making officials. The Iron Curtain conceals Russia's weakness not only in military ability but in unrest among its peoples as well. It is not yet too late for the United States and the rest of the free world to demand and get freedom for many of the enslaved people — notably in Germany and Korea.

**C. B. Berry**
*Ocean Drive Beach, S. C.*


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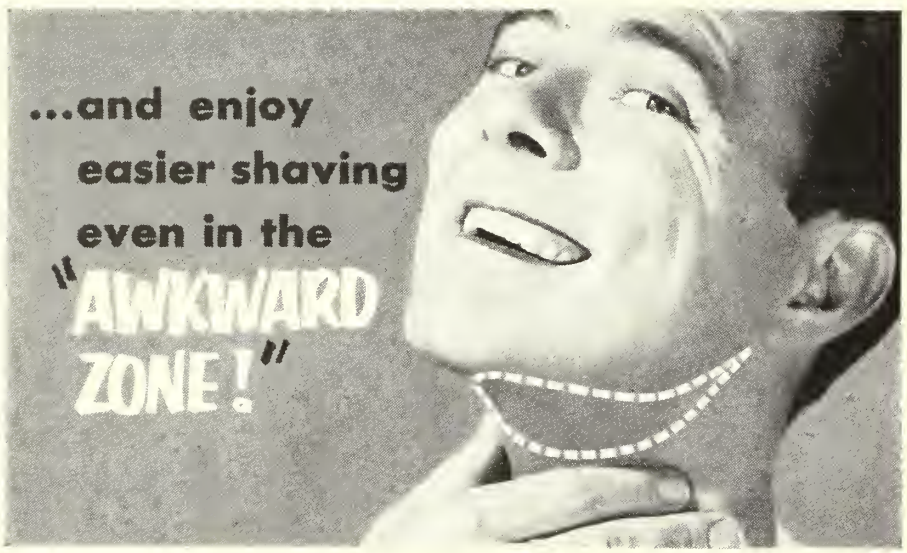


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# Editor's Corner

## SENTENCE MISSING

Isn't it unfortunate that Simon & Schuster in editing the Harold Ickes book left out the most revealing sentence in the entire volume? We had to go to *Look Magazine* to find it: "He [Secretary of War Dern] thinks as I do that we are working toward a society of modified communism." We may not have their "modified communism" yet but recent events are certainly proving that a lot of the folks mentioned in Ickes's book didn't mind having a lot of *un*modified communists around them.

## HARVARD TO THE RESCUE!

In the midst of the newspaper strike in New York City a few weeks ago, word was flashed from Cambridge that the Harvard boys were coming to the rescue of New Yorkers with a few bales of *Harvard Crimsons*. The boys announced that in this way they were bringing needed mental fare to the big city.

Whether this is a form of scabbing we aren't prepared to argue. However, we couldn't see any real need for the *Crimson*, since the *Daily Worker* was available throughout the strike.

## WHAT PRICE PUBLIC OPINION?

If you've ever wondered what got into the American people which caused them to accept blindly certain people, practices and policies which proved disastrous, take a look at yourself.

Have you ever found yourself with an overpowering urge to buy something? Without knowing why, have you felt the compulsion to buy yourself a new kind of chlorophyll tooth paste to make yourself kissing sweet, a new kind of snow tire which would make your car stop twice as fast, or a checked vest of a type that you wouldn't have dreamed of wearing a year ago?

Such impulses don't just happen. They result from the careful planning of clever men. These men know how to penetrate your consciousness with the notion that you need desperately their tooth paste, snow tires, checked vests, etc. Sometimes they do this openly with paid advertising, and sometimes they do their job more subtly by means of publicity — which means getting your attention for free, in a way that may not tip you off to the fact that you're being sold something.

However, while a good publicity man can whip up a lot of potent propaganda at bargain rates, the operation isn't alto-

gether free. If you, for instance, want to hire a publicity firm to persuade Americans to eat more sardines or drink vodka or buy British bikes instead of American makes, you'll probably have to spend from $25,000 to $50,000 a year. If you want an especially elaborate campaign you might have to invest $100,000 – but for that you'll probably get a vice president or two thrown in.

What brought all this up? Well, we've been reading more material about the way in which some of our rich foundations spend money on projects that are neither more nor less than glorified publicity campaigns. However, when a foundation sets up a budget to sell the public a bill of goods it doesn't think in terms of $25,000 or $50,000. That kind of money is peanuts to them. We have forgotten how many millions the Institute of Pacific Relations got, not to mention Columbia's Teachers College and other centers of mental gymnastics.

We must admit though that the foundations certainly got—and still get—plenty of propaganda for their millions. If you don't think so, consider some of the left-wing or outright communist propaganda that keeps turning up in print—in some of our most respectable newspapers too. Think of some of the blatant distortions that have been thrown at you from your TV screen or radio speaker. And think of some of the stuff that kids bring home from certain schools and colleges!

Maybe this sort of poison is not what the foundations think they are buying, but the sad fact remains that that is what they are getting for their vast publicity outlays.

### WORTH READING

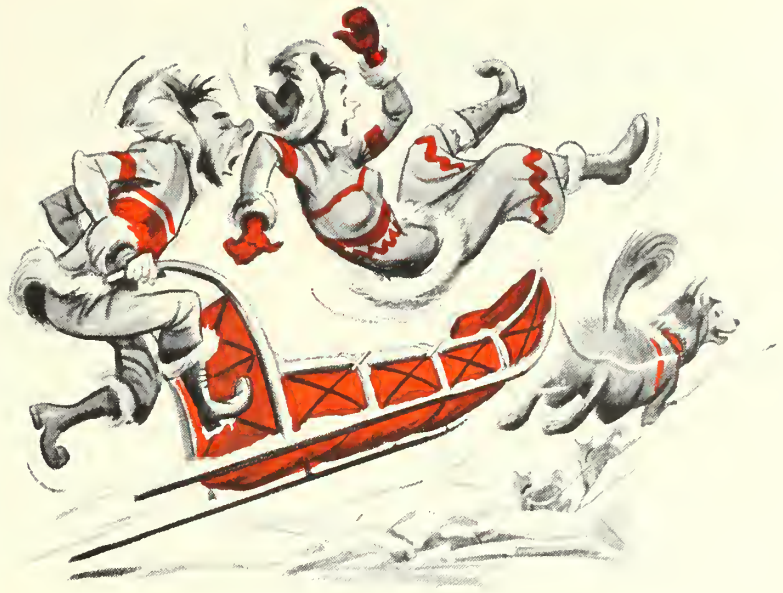
*The Rosenberg Case* by S. Andhil Fineberg, Oceana. $2.50. This book started with Dr. Fineberg's article on the subject in our July 1953 issue. An excellent study of red propaganda in action.
*The Turning of the Tides* by Paul W. Shafer and John Howland Snow, Long House. $2.00. Documentation of the collectivist infiltration of the schools.
*Unconditional Hatred* by Capt. Russell Grenfell, R.N., Devin-Adair. $3.75. An Englishman takes a critical look at his country's diplomacy.
*Our Secret Allies* by Eugene Lyons, Duell, Sloan and Pearce-Little, Brown. $4.50. One of our contributors urges an alliance with the Russian peoples over the heads of their dictators.

### NO COMMENT

"Events are now moving toward admission of Red China into the UN. Our diplomacy is laying the groundwork. Dulles is sounding the keynote, with many ifs. Bait to tempt reds to behave in Korea, Indo-China, etc. Congress won't like it, but can't block it. Will UN do it? Probably yes."

*From Kiplinger Washington Letter, November 14, 1953.*

If you have your July 1953 issue handy, read *The Big Sellout* in Editor's Corner. The pattern described there is being followed precisely.

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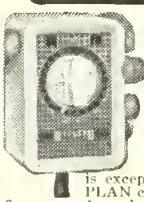

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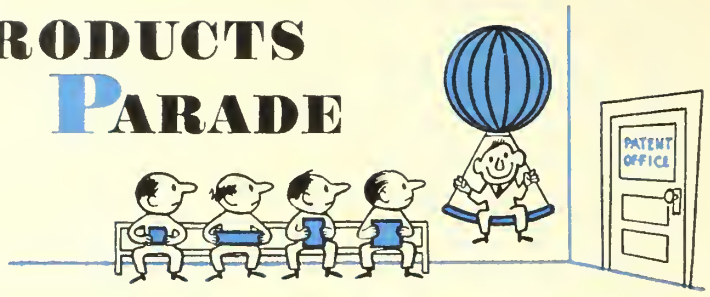
# PRODUCTS PARADE




*A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.*

## LABOR-SAVING MITT

One of the handiest items that has turned up in a long time is an oversized mitt made of sponge rubber being offered by Novelette Sales and Service, Box 1023, Visalia, Calif. Designed primarily to make car washing easier, it is likely to be appropriated by the lady of the house for household chores. The thirsty sponge rubber soaks up enough soapy water or detergent to cover large surfaces. All this for only $1.98 postpaid.

## 2-WAY RADIO FOR ALL

Farmers, hunters, yachtsmen and others who need short-range communication will be intrigued with a new self-contained transmitting and receiving radio being introduced by Stewart-Warner Electric of Chicago. Called the Portafone, it has a range of from several hundred yards to many miles. And, while the unit must be licensed, no operator's license is necessary to use it. The Portafone comes in pairs and each unit resembles a telephone handset with a miniature antenna attached. Each handset transmits and sends, changeover being made by pressing a button. The entire set, with battery and case, weighs only 5½ pounds, and the price is $199.50. Figure approximately $20 more for taxes and batteries.

## LEST YOU FORGET

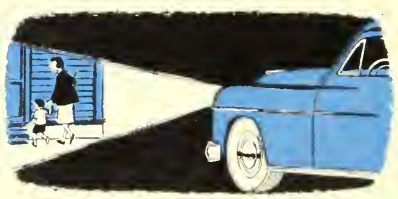
If you've ever wanted to buy a gift for someone but had to give it up because you had no idea of the someone's dimensions, preferences, etc., the Nor-Gee Corp., 108 W. Second St., Jamestown, N. Y., has just the thing for you. Their solution is a set of cards called the Right-Size Gift Guide on which you list all kinds of statistics concerning family and friends. Armed with this information, shopping becomes a pleasure and no longer are those tiresome trips to the Exchange Department necessary. The price of a set of cards is 79¢ postpaid.

## BABY STUFF

After a life of approximately 200 years, the safety pin may be on its way out. This great invention of Walter Hunt, who also invented the fountain pen, may someday be supplanted by a newly announced invention called Slip-Ons. These diaper fasteners are stainless steel clips which hold the diaper without danger of having a sharp point come open. And of course they will hold other things too. Made by Slip-Ons, Inc., Chesterfield, S. C., they cost a quarter a pair. No C.O.D.'s.

## WARNING: RAIN

Some months ago we described in this department a device which would automatically raise the top of a convertible in case of rain. Now there's a variation of this idea in a gadget which you can use around the house. Called Rain Alarm, it is electrically operated. You plug it into an AC outlet and put it out where it will get rained on if the weather turns wet. At the first drop of rain a buzzer goes off. You then take over, putting down windows, hauling in the stuff on the clothesline, etc. The price is $9.95 postpaid from Coast to Coast Products, Box 58, Ludlow, Mass.



## LIKE MAGIC

Motorists who have to walk away from their cars in dark streets or driveways will be interested in a new delayed action switch that keeps auto lights on for up to a minute and a half after they leave their cars. The new type switch is cut into the lighting circuit, between the regular light switch and the headlights, and is mounted on the dashboard. To use, you turn off the headlights as usual then press the delayed action switch. When you are safely on your way the lights are switched off. Made of Bakelite the Lite-Ur-Way Delayed Action Safety Switch retails for $3.98 at auto stores, service stations, etc. The manufacturer is Edco International Corp. 9993 Broadstreet Ave., Detroit 4.

*When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in* The American Legion Magazine

# AFTER ALL...

## It's the Champagne of Bottle Beer

Yours is a sense of well-being known only to the true sportsman. The air is filled with friendly banter and the tantalizing aroma of campfire cooking. And, as your catch sizzles in the pan, you make the most of the moment with the deep-down, refreshing goodness of Miller High Life. Man, this is living . . . *this is enjoying life with Miller High Life!* Yes, after all . . . it's the *Champagne of Bottle Beer!*

Miller
HIGH LIFE

*THE NATIONAL CHAMPION OF QUALITY*

© Miller Brewing Company
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

# You Can Direct Store Traffic in Your Own Home Town!

LEGIONNAIRE RETAILERS: Here's one way of directing store traffic in your own home town . . . join The American Legion Magazine Retail Advisory Council, and take advantage of a free boost to bigger sales.

WHY? You are supplied with a colorful window emblem which is your store traffic signal to flag down fellow Legionnaire customers. They will recognize it from ads in their own American Legion Magazine.

You will also receive Newsletters prepared by experts that will give you timely tips on Merchandising, Promotion and Selling in your line of business.

HOW? If you are a member of The American Legion and you own and operate your own business it's easy to join the Retail Advisory Council; and don't forget—it's free.

WHEN it comes to store traffic, the cop on the corner can't help you with his Stop-and-Go sign. You must direct the traffic yourself, but your big handsome Council Membership Emblem is one sign that will make the job easy.

Here are just a few quotes from thousands of our enthusiastic members . . . Legionnaire Retailers from all parts of the U.S., engaged in all types of business.

"Just a few lines to express my appreciation for the Retail Advisory Council Newsletter. I thoroughly enjoy it and always find its contents very timely and constructive."
**AUTOMOBILE DEALER**
**BURLINGTON, WIS.**

"I wish to take this opportunity to commend The American Legion Magazine Retail Advisory Council for a very worthwhile and progressive movement."
**JEWELRY STORE**
**MEMPHIS, TENN.**

"The Retail Advisory Council Decals have been a great help to us and to our Legionnaire customers for identification."
**FURNITURE CO.**
**NORFOLK, VA.**

Just fill out the attached coupon and mail it today. For the price of a three cent stamp you can't lose.

**The American Legion Magazine, Retail Advisory Council,**
**580 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.**
Gentlemen:

☐ Please sign me up for free membership in the Retail Advisory Council. Send me Decal Emblem and Newsletters.

☐ Free membership in the Retail Advisory Council sounds like a good deal to me. Please send me more information.

My Name _____

Store Name _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____

Type of store _____
(Men's Wear, Automotive, Package Store, Drug, etc.)

Legion Post No. _____ Legion Card No. _____

At the sight of the girl in the taxi they all stared in disbelief.

# A WAHINE *for the* CAPTAIN

By HARRY A. BURNS

**The skipper's order was a strange one, but even stranger was what resulted from it.**

TIME has a funny way of reversing the roles we play in the Navy. Ten years was sufficient in the case at hand.

In 1942, as a young, gullible junior officer in the destroyer *Barkhurst*, I visited Honolulu for the first time. Our business in those days had to do with the Jap fleet farther west, and consequently our initial stay in Honolulu had been brief...but, for me, unforgettable.

Now through the grace of an additional decade of service and purported experience gained thereby, I was senior enough to be riding herd on another such group of young, gullible junior officers as the destroyer *Dugger* nosed toward the entrance buoy off Pearl Harbor. The *Dugger* had business farther west also . . . Korea. We had about forty-eight hours to load stores, refuel, and be on our way with a cruiser in company. Not much time to see the place in proper perspective, but enough hours for all hands to make Waikiki once . . . and send home some of those fancy colored postcards.

I sat in my chair on the starboard wing of the bridge as the *Dugger* headed for the channel, still a few miles ahead. There was no traffic to speak of standing in or out of port, plenty of water on both sides, and one of my

It took me less than two minutes to grab some clothes and reappear at shipside. The cab was waiting.

continued

# A WAHINE FOR THE CAPTAIN

best ODs, Don Adams, had the duty. I relaxed and sipped on my third cup of coffee since breakfast. Glancing to my right I took a long look at Diamond Head. Majestic as always, it looked the same as it had on a similar day years before. My eyes drifted to the left seeking that half-moon of sand and coral called Waikiki. There it was, shimmering and sparkling in the brightness of the morning sunlight. Hard by was the Royal Hawaiian, then the Moana, and finally the Halekalani.

It was easy to close my eyes and let memories come back.

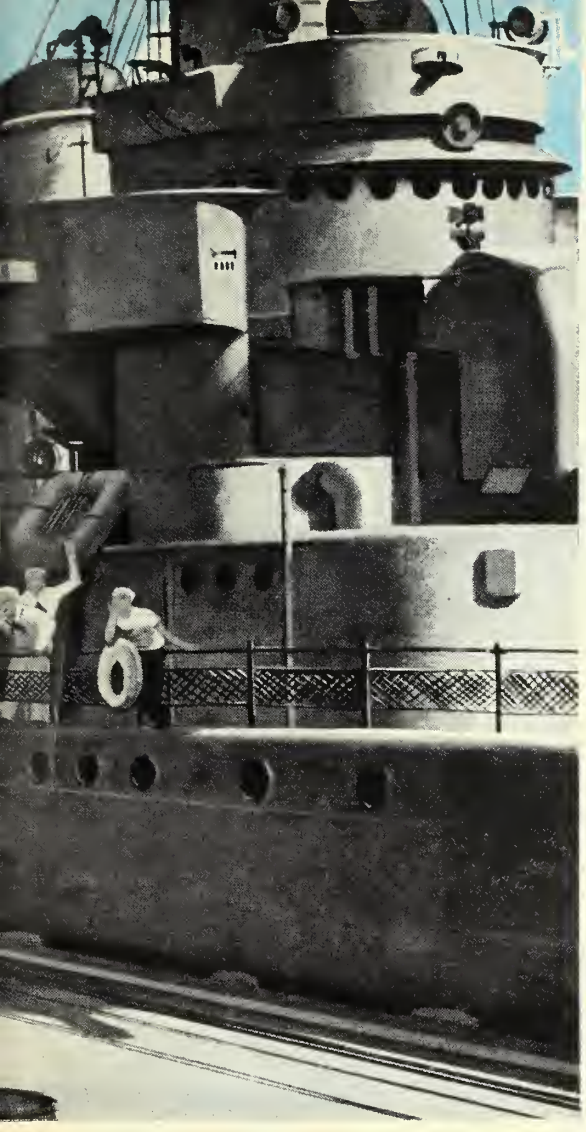
There I was ten years ago, steaming into Pearl Harbor. Lieutenant Larry Douglas, proud first lieutenant of the *Barkhurst*. A kid, and not at all unlike the youngster standing up there on my forecastle now ready to see that his deck gang handle their mooring lines correctly and smartly as we tie up. It's easy, through half-closed eyes, to watch another follow a work pattern as old as the Navy itself, and realize that before him you went through the same paces and gestures and motions. I watched Lt. (jg) Hoyt Neal work his men in the eyes of the ship and knew that he was a natural for the trap. Should I work the gimmick on him as my old *Barkhurst* skipper, Captain "Tiny" Robeson, had done to me?

I was at the mental "heads or tails" point when I definitely called it off. I was not as astute a showman as one "Tiny" Robeson, and furthermore, this kid Neal might not take matters as I had. He might get a warped, perverted feeling about Navy humor. He might get mad, or hurt, or worse still, get the better of me in the screwy deal. That wouldn't do!

Captain Robeson had been an inspiration to all of us youngsters on the *Barkhurst*. He was a giant of a man, mentally as well as physically. His good nature and great store of wisdom were supplemented by a naive, childlike admiration at the "astuteness" of his juniors, and a put-on air of unconcern and disinterest in our affairs.

We juniors knew by now that among other attributes "The Tiny One" (as we called him behind his back) could draw uncannily well to an inside straight, drink untold martinis without visible effect at functions ashore, handle a destroyer in any situation, and better any other skipper in our Division when practical jokes or Navy humor were on the agenda. In short, we thought he was one helluva guy. I did especially, for he was from Kentucky and I from Alabama. Somehow he seemed to understand me and my particular way of doing things.

We had headed in that day years ago, fresh from transversing the Panama Canal. For most of us it had been our first look at the fabulous place known as Hawaii. I could still remember the thrill of having Diamond Head and Waikiki pointed out to me as we neared the entrance. Then came the mooring, and afterward I had gone below to shower and clean up prior to going ashore. As I shaved in my room a few



minutes later a rap sounded on the bulkhead outside.

"Yeah?"

Hairston, our steward's mate, stuck his head in through the half-opened curtain. "Cap'n wants to see you, Lootenant."

"Okay. Thanks."

I finished the unshaved portion of my right cheekbone and did some mental calculating. *What the hell had gone wrong now?* Sure we had parted number one line, but that damn surge was too much for old mooring lines. In fact, I had been particularly proud of the way my "deck apes" had reacted when that line had gone sour. Hennessy had gotten over another heaving line without being screamed at and Jacobs had thrown a quick bowline into the remains of number one and bent it on to the bitter end of the heaving line without benefit of advice from the chief or myself. Good work. But maybe not from where the old man watched topside.

I hurried into a shirt and started up the ladder to his room.

He answered my knock with a "Come in, Larry." So in I went.

The expanse of his smile was beatific. I relaxed.

"Send for me, Cap'n?"

"Why, yes, Larry, I did." He paused and examined his cigar ash before continuing. "Got a few things on my mind before you get lost in one of those tourist traps out on the beach."

I waited.

"Your boys did a nice job out there while ago. I saw what went on. Nice job."

I started a perfunctory "Thank you, sir," but didn't get it all out.

The old man had something else on his mind.

"What I really wanted to see you about is this. Looks like your paint locker man and his assistants really spruced up this place." He indicated the deck and bulkheads of his "in port" cabin. "Looks 4.0 to me. That dark green deck paint sure goes well with the pea-green bulkheads. No 'holidays' and they cut in all the edges very neatly, too. It looks like to me you're making a salty outfit from all those 'boots' you started with. Keep it up."

I smiled my appreciation and this time got out a sincere "Thank you, sir" before turning to start for the door.

"Larry, before you go," the old man rose from his desk and moved over to a point near his bunk, "there is one thing more. A small favor." He paused and turned his head to look at me.

After the nice compliments and remarks about my deck gang, I was ready to do anything the old man wanted.

"Hawaii, especially Honolulu, is noted for its 'wahines'," he continued. "Since your boys have done such a fine job of getting my cabin painted, I was thinking that all I need now to complete the project is a colorful wahine for my bunk." He glanced at the deck, the bulkheads, and back to his bunk, obviously deciding on a color. "A light brown wahine would be best, I think. Yes, definitely . . . a light brown one."

"Where . . . ?" I started to ask him several questions, but his black cigar was waving me down.

"I'm getting to that. Now, here's ten dollars. I think that'll be enough. Go down to the center of Honolulu and ask someone to show you how to get to the White House. That's about the biggest department store in town. They'll certainly have wahines. Now, listen. It's spelled w-a-h-i-n-e, and pronounced wa-he-knee. Got it?"

I nodded, rolling the word around on my tongue a few times.

"Use your judgment. I'll be satisfied with whatever you select."

"Yes, sir. I'll try to select a nice one, Cap'n. I'm going ashore in a few minutes, so I should have it back to you this afternoon before evening chow."

"That's fine." He sat down once again at his desk and I made my exit.

Down in my room I found a note from my roommate telling me he had gone to play tennis and would look for me later ashore. I stopped by the wardroom long enough to see that my assistant, Ensign Culpepper, was lining up "in port" work schedule. Our requisitions for needed stores had been prepared and submitted to the supply officer hours before, so that little remained to be done except get the ship's sides cleaned and painted. Culpepper was equal to supervising that job. He was checking a stores working party list with the Chief Boatswain's Mate when I left and headed for the Exec's room to get permission to go ashore.

With business off my mind, clean khakis on my body, and most of a month's pay in my pockets, I "hit the beach." As I walked the half mile or so from our berth to the main gate, the din of chipping hammers and Navy Yard work diminished, and by the time I had settled back in a taxi and was on my way into Honolulu proper all thoughts of the ship had slipped my mind. I was enthralled at the beauty of the place. Battle damage, sustained during the previous year's bombing, had been apparent in the immediate Navy Yard area; but now that we were cruising along the main highway there was verdancy and beauty to satisfy the imagination of anyone. I relaxed and drank it in. *Here I was in Hawaii at last!*

I glanced at my watch as we neared the downtown area. It was already past lunchtime but I wasn't hungry. Instead I told the cab driver to take his time and show me the sights . . . including Waikiki. He took his time—and my money—but it was worth it. Nearly an hour later we were back in the heart of the city again and I figured it was time to get my shopping done.

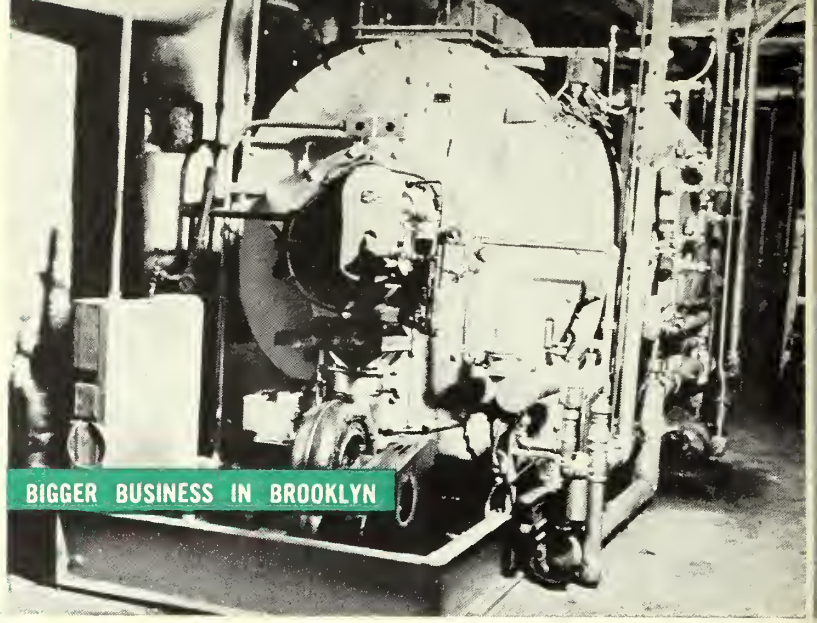
The taxi driver knew the White House and deposited me by the front door. I walked in and headed for the elevators. A directory board listing articles and items, and where to find them, was positioned near the elevator bank. Glancing down it, I looked first for "wahine." No luck. But I did find "bedspreads." Third floor. *Wahine must be some special type of Hawaiian bedspread,* I said to myself. *If not, then certainly some type of bedcovering!*

ILLUSTRATED BY KEN WICKS

*(Continued on page 41)*

BIG BUSINESS IN THE BACKWOODS

Illicit whiskey pours from smashed barrels of a still that was seized in Georgia. The seizure was an important one.



BIGGER BUSINESS IN BROOKLYN

In the cities even bigger installations are found. The outfit shown in

## *Thanks to Uncle Sam...*

# THE BOOTLEGGER GETS A BREAK

**Liquor taxes have been pushed so high that everyone loses except the crook.**

**By CLARENCE WOODBURY**

I'M A NATIVE of Missouri, the Show-Me State, and I was skeptical when a friend of mine in Washington, D. C., told me recently that the city was teeming with bootleggers. I visit Washington pretty regularly and not since Prohibition days had anybody there tried to sell me liquor illegally. "I'll have to see it," I said, "before I'll believe it."

"Okay," my friend replied, "if you want to see a 'legger in action, just hire a taxi tonight and drive to any one of the street corners I'm going to mention. Tell your driver to pull up to the curb and turn off his lights. Then see what happens."

My friend rattled off half a dozen locations in downtown Washington, none of them more than two miles distant from the Capitol of the United States.

Still skeptical, I chose the location closest to my hotel and drove there at 11 that night in a nighthawk taxi. It was in a quiet residential neighborhood. Two cars containing occupants were parked down the street but there was nobody else in sight.

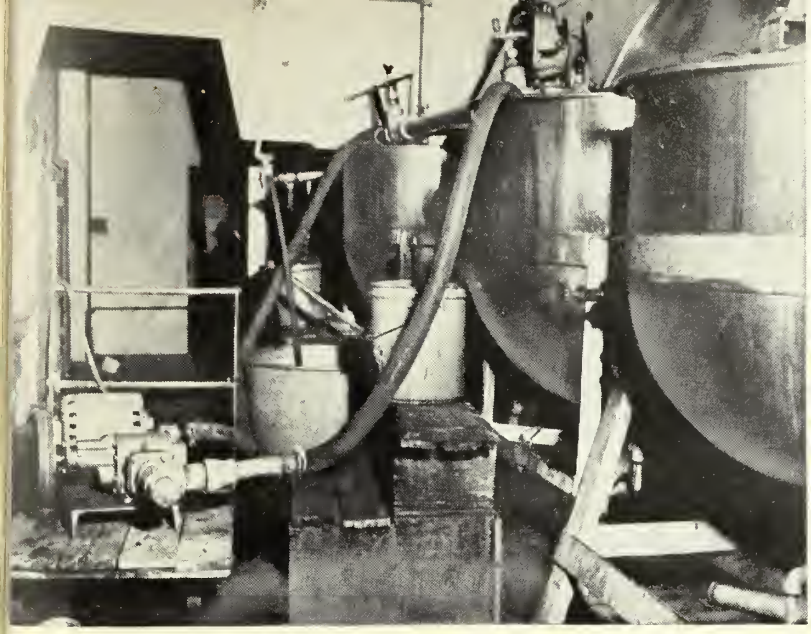
Within five seconds after my driver cut off his lights, however, a boy who looked to be about 14 years old stuck his head into our cab. "Yes, suh," he said cheerfully, "What'll it be?"

"A pint," I told him, trying not to look surprised.

"Two bucks, mister," the kid said, and when I gave him the money he instantly produced two half pints of whiskey from a loose windbreaker he was wearing. He handed them to me and then disappeared in the darkness as mysteriously as he had come. The whole transaction didn't take more than half a minute.

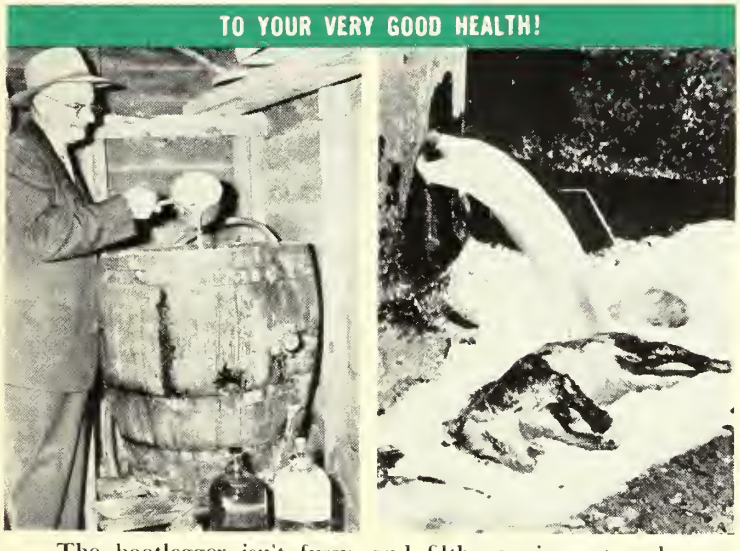
I was pretty flabbergasted. I had read articles about an upswing in bootlegging, but I hadn't dreamed it was that easy to buy booze illegally in the heart of Washington. How long, I wondered, has this been going on? If I could buy the stuff that painlessly within hollering distance of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, what about the rest of the country? Was it the same everywhere?

Since that night, I've spent the better part of a month seeking the answers to those questions. I have talked with bigwigs of Internal Revenue's Alcohol Tax Unit, which is responsible for enforcing Federal liquor laws, and with top officials of the legal industry. I've studied voluminous police reports on still seizures, speakeasy raids and bootlegger arrests. On a 4,000-mile motor trip which I made from New York to Nebraska, swinging back east through several of the southern States, I interviewed state and local enforcement officers in many places, talked with scores of people in the know about conditions in their own communities.



**he pictures above had a capacity of 1,000 gallons a day. Through it the Government stood to lose $1,000,000 a year in taxes.**

This investigation has opened my eyes much wider than did the discovery of open bootlegging on the streets of Washington. The popskull industry, I found, has come back with a vengeance. It was never entirely dead. But during the last two years it has boomed as never before, is entrenched as big business in many parts of the country, and is threatening to engulf the whole nation.




**The bootlegger isn't fussy, and filthy equipment and surroundings are the rule. The upper right hand picture shows the dead body of a dog taken from a mash barrel. Below, "revenooer" smashes a quantity of illegal stuff.**

Uncle Sam himself is largely responsible for this shocking development. In November, 1951, you may recall, the Federal excise tax on legal liquor was boosted from the already staggering figure of $9 a gallon to $10.50 a gallon. Under the $9 tax, the illicit traffic had been spreading by leaps and bounds for several years, but the additional $1.50 put it almost completely out of control. Millions of people can't afford to pay the prices asked for legal spirits and have turned to the bootleggers for cheaper goods. As a result, big operators have returned to the racket and it has now reached proportions rivaling those of Prohibition days.

If you think that's an exaggeration, just look at official figures on still seizures. Last year, 20,694 of them were raided by Federal, state and local authorities. These stills made and sold 33,000,000 wine gallons of moonshine during the year. And for every still raided, the authorities estimate, there probably were two others which remained in operation. Even if we are ultra-conservative and assume that only one still kept bubbling for every one grabbed by the law, this means that total moonshine production amounted to 66,000,000 gallons, or approximately 27 percent of all the hard liquor consumed in America!

Law enforcement officials and agencies are deeply aroused. The two principal organizations of control authorities—the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators and the Alcoholic Beverage Control Association—have appealed to Congress to curb growing lawlessness by cutting excise taxes to a realistic figure. The legislatures of Indiana, Maryland and Nevada have taken similar action. Even the top enforcement officer of the ATU, Dwight E. Avis, one of the Treasury's staunchest defenders of high liquor taxes, admitted recently that large criminal syndicates have invaded the bootlegging field and said enforcement is becoming increasingly difficult.

Yes, you may say, but you personally see no evidence of the tidal wave of illicit red-eye which is sloshing over the country. Perhaps not. Many law-abiding citizens are not aware of it because that ole debil popskull has snuck up on us in a somewhat different guise than he wore during the so-called "Noble Experiment" of the 1920's and early '30's. The elegant speakeasy of those days has not returned, and comparatively few 'leggers ply their trade in the better residential areas of most communities. That is because the majority of well-heeled *(Continued on page 59)*

# WHICH

**What is behind the growing movement—exemplified by the so-called Bricker Amendment—to limit the treaty-making powers of the President and the Senate? One of the Legion's leading legal minds gives the background of the dangers to the Constitution of the United States when agreements with other nations are used to override our laws and our legislatures.**

By RAY MURPHY
PAST NATIONAL COMMANDER, THE AMERICAN LEGION

"RESOLVED: *That The American Legion favors . . . amendment of the Constitution of the United States by including therein a provision that no . . . treaty, contract or pact with a foreign power shall ever operate or be considered to adversely affect or diminish in any way the rights of any citizen or citizens of the United States guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States.*" *Res. 48, adopted May 5-7, 1952 by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion.*

## I—THE QUESTION

What is the meaning of the above resolution of the Legion's National Executive Committee, and of similar resolutions passed by the Legion's National Conventions in 1951, 1952 and 1953?

Why, after 165 years, is there a growing demand that our Constitution be amended now to protect the rights of American citizens from adverse effect by the treatymaking power of the President and two-thirds of "those Senators present"?

The question is, first, a monumental one—perhaps the most provocative of our times, and cuts deep no matter which way you slice it.

Clarence Manion, former Dean of the Notre Dame law school, favors such an Amendment and says: "It is the hottest issue since the Civil War."

Arthur Dean, New York lawyer who opposes such an Amendment, says it involves "the greatest debate about the constitutional ordering of our foreign affairs since 1788."

Senator John W. Bricker, of Ohio, has proposed an Amendment to the Constitution to prevent treaties that we make with foreign powers from violating the rest of our Constitution, and 64 Senators have jointly added their names to it.

The American Bar Association, fearing that there were widely unseen legal dangers to our Constitution in the United Nations Charter (a treaty), made a seven-year study of the matter, and concluded that the U.S. Constitution needs immediate amendment to prevent our rights under the Constitution from being dangerously weakened by the UN Charter and other international treaties and agreements.

The Senate Judiciary Committee a year ago held extensive hearings on Senator Bricker's proposed Amendment and the problems involved. The hearings grew to 1,267 pages of testimony and exhibits, in which is recorded plenty of sounding-off both for and against the proposed Amendment.

In the end, the Committee made some changes in the Bricker Amendment and recommended its passage, as changed, by the full Senate.

More than 70 national organizations, besides the American Bar Association and The American Legion, have asked for such an Amendment to the Constitution. They include such representative cross-sections as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis International, the National Grange, and the American Medical Association, and such expert bodies as the association of the attorneys general of all the States.

The background of this tremendous movement to change a basic law that has stood since 1789 is so vast that hardly more than a glimpse, and some of the flavor, can be had in this little space. Under it all, of course, is the broad fact that events and trends of recent years place our Constitution, our constitutional form of government, and our traditional liberties in serious and unnecessary danger.

## II—THE LAW

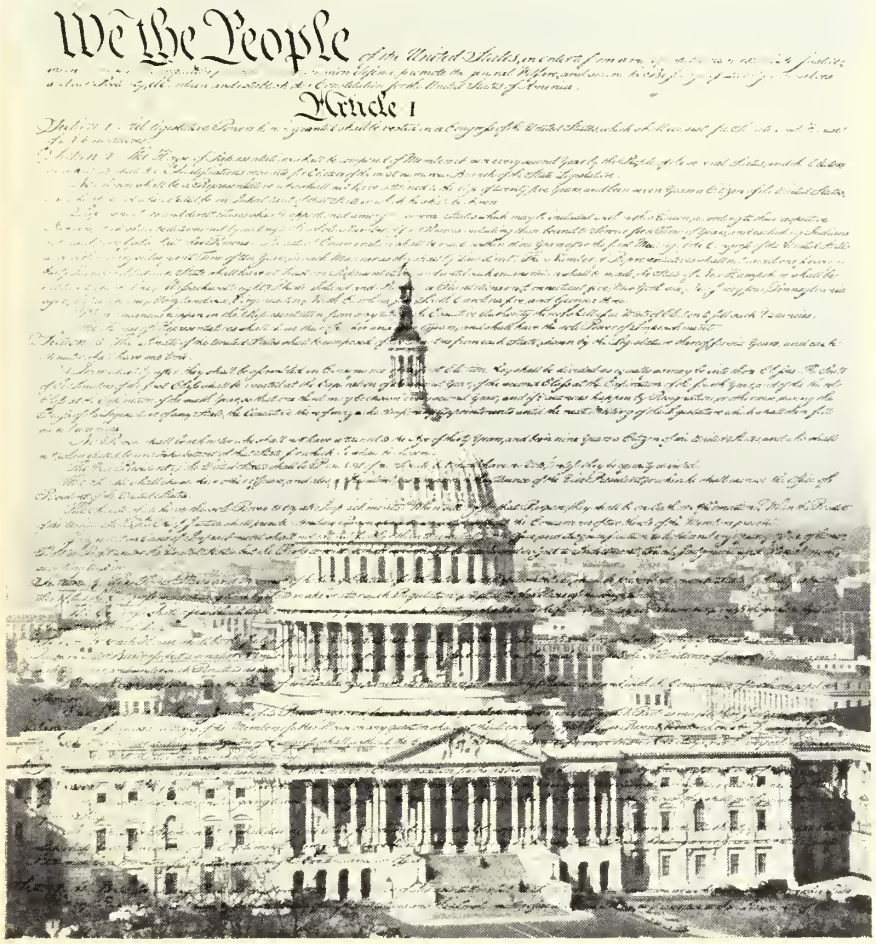
Treaties ratified by the United States become the supreme law of the land under our Constitution.

There is no requirement that treaties conform with the rest of the Constitution.

Though treaties, as our supreme law, are "understood" to involve international affairs, and to affect our internal affairs only as a by-product of necessary international agreements, there is no definition of what is a proper subject for a treaty and what is not.

Until 1916, the lack of definition of a proper subject for

# CONSTITUTION
# *DO WE WANT?*




U. S. Constitution . . . Prohibits state from interfering in human rights . . . Can be jeopardized by our agreements with UN or with foreign powers.

Jacket of Soviet Constitution . . . Human rights are gift of the state. UN human rights document follows same path.

a treaty had raised no broad question of treaties undermining our Constitution or our rights under it. The national officers of the United States had used their treatymaking powers with enough restraint to prevent the question from becoming a serious one.

### III—THE END OF RESTRAINT

In 1916 a treaty was written *for the purpose* of giving to our Congress a power that until then had rested in the States under our Constitution. An agreement was made with a foreign power (Canada) as an artifice for changing the internal law of the United States.

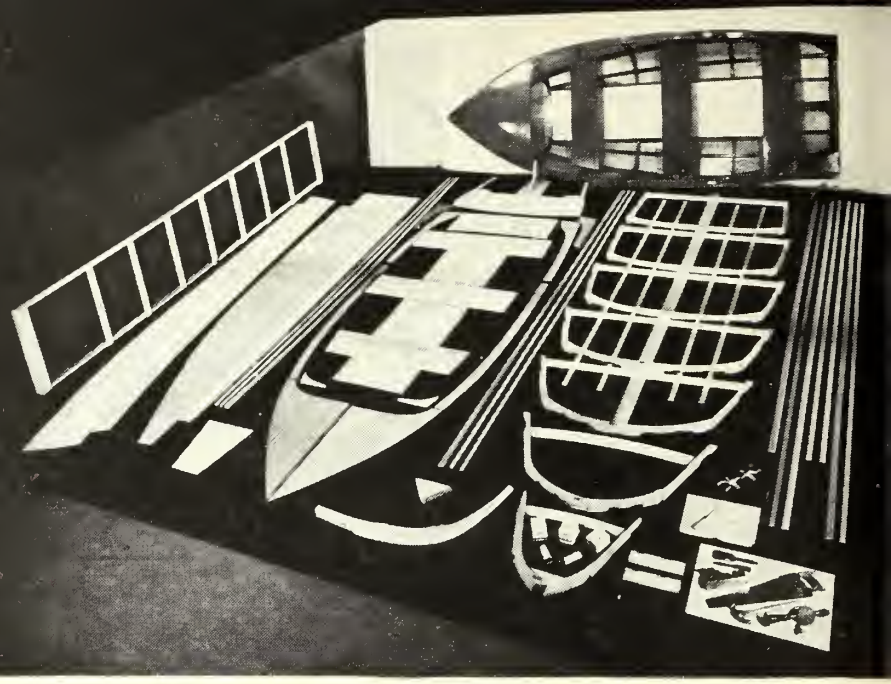
When the State of Missouri challenged its loss of power in this manner, the Supreme Court read the letter of the treaty law in the Constitution, ignored the artifice, and in 1920 upheld the shift of Constitutional powers under the treaty that had been written for that purpose.

From that day on, a school of thought developed in our country which favored the shedding of all restraints as to what was, and what was not, a proper subject of treaty.

This new school of thought eventually penetrated deeply into our own Government, especially into the Executive branch. More especially into the State Department. The Department of State stood to gain the *(Continued on page 52)*

# BOATS *for* EVERY-BODY

By ROBERT SCHARFF



When you break open the kit for a 12-foot runabout, this is what you find.

## Last year 16,000,000 Americans went boating. Next year you may join them.

Everyone loves boats. The city kid sails a paper boat in the gutter after a rain. The country kid builds a raft and sails it on a nearby creek. When the kid—city or country variety—grows up, he never forgets those "boating" experiences. Until recently, however, the average person's boating was limited just to dreaming about it. It's been only in the past few years that boat ownership has come within the reach of practically all economic classes. For example, you can now own a cabin cruiser—suitable for fishing, weekend cruising or a two-week marine vacation—for less than the price of an automobile.

Boating had its biggest year to date in 1953 and the sky is the limit in future years for the expansion of this outdoor sport. The National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers records show that in 1947 there were 2,437,000 recreational craft in use. At the end of 1953, this figure was nearly doubled, to about 4,764,000. Incidentally, of this 4,764,000 boat total, 3,462,000 were outboards of all types. Further figures compiled by the association showed that in 1947 about seven million Americans were using boats for recreation. Last year, more than sixteen million went boating, a gain of about 130 percent.

Many reasons have been advanced for the tremendous increase in boats since World War II. Most experts in the field agree that the following are some of the chief contributing factors to this continuing and increasing post-war sport.

1. The new leisure that goes with the 40-hour week (or less) has found more people taking to the water—a better place to relax than on dangerous, crowded highways. They have learned that with a boat they can get to uncrowded picnic coves, beaches and fishing spots, and have pleasure getting there.

2. Better boats. Fishing craft, runabouts, the new outboards, cabin cruisers—all have been improved. The comparatively new "kit boats"—home built from prefabricated kits—have placed boating within the reach of new hundreds of thousands since their price is about one-half that of finished craft. They come in everything from 8-foot dinghies to 31-foot cabin cruisers. Also the development of lightweight plastic, plywood and aluminum boats and improved car top and trailer carriers along with a stepped-up program of launching ramps has made boating more flexible and appealing, particularly to city dwellers.

3. Better motors. Weight has decreased as horsepower, cruising range, dependability, and ease and versatility of operation have increased.

4. New waterways resulting from government (and private) dams for power, conservation, flood control, irrigation, etc., like Lake Mead, have created hundreds of thousands of new boating enthusiasts. You now see boats being trailed across the Texas plains and Arizona deserts.

5. Millions of returning war veterans have shown a strong desire to be outdoors consistently and participate in sports rather than be spectators. This fact is borne out by the increase in hunting and fishing licenses and the decrease in football, baseball, hockey and fighting attendance.

6. Another indisputable fact—probably the most important reason for the boating boom—is that it's a family sport. Weekend and vacation cruising of the country's lakes, rivers and coastal points has all the aspects of a new outdoor family vogue, similar to that of motorcycle and automobile tours so popular years ago.

Manufacturers of small boats want to meet the demands of the rapidly growing family market. But they also want to give hunters and fishermen—88 percent of all boats purchased are primarily used for these sports—the boat improvements they desire. The result is a series of roomier, safer, all-purpose craft.

The improvement most common to all the new boats is wider beam. This not only provides greater safety and more stability of operation, but it also results in added comfort. There's plenty of "leg room" for everyone on a family cruise; and there's also lots of room to stow hunting and fishing gear and still be able to move around.

Stronger construction materials and techniques have been combined with new hull designs to cut the cost of family-sized boats. For instance, the development of phenol-resin waterproof glue just before the war was the big factor in the present boom for plywood boats. Earlier types of plywood were completely impractical for boats or any outdoor use. Pre-fabricating a boat and shipping it inexpensively

Before long the boat takes shape as you follow the plans.

Not many hours later you are able to move it to the nearest body of water.

was out of the question before marine plywood came into the picture. The advantages of waterproof plywood construction are many. It is stronger for its weight, split-proof, weatherproof, guaranteed against ply separation, easily machined, won't chip or warp and above all, it is far easier to work with in building faster, smoother boats.

A small but safe ready-made boat and motor combination can be bought for as little as $250. While this type of boat it not suited for open water, it could be used for fishing, swimming or exploring in inland waters. An outboard-type boat for four people can be purchased for $500 to $550. For fast runabouts, suitable for fast cruising, aquaplaning and water-skiing, the price would run about $900 to $1,200, fully equipped. For the average-sized family which wants to use the boat for overnight and vacation cruises, the 18 to 24-foot outboard cruiser is ideal. This type of boat generally costs anywhere from $2,000 to $3,000. But you can slice these prices roughly in half by assembling a boat kit. This saving often represents the difference between having and not having a boat.

Kit boats have been successfully completed by women, youngsters and men who had never built a thing with tools in their life. In a kit you get all the parts that go into the boat, ready for you to put together. The pre-cut materials have all necessary bevels cut and every piece is numbered for easy assembly. Included in the kit are all fittings, bolts, screws and complete plans and illustrated instructions—everything needed to complete the boat except the paint.

Kits are available in every type of boat from eight-foot proms, outboard racers, rowboats, dinghies, duck-boats, speedboats, and runabouts to a queenly express cruiser complete with cabin space and suitable for traveling. The prices range from under $50 to over $1500, with a lot of in-betweens to fit every budget. Typical figures F.O.B. the factory are as follows: 8-foot, $45; 12-foot rowboat, $80; 14-foot runabout, $175; 17-foot speed boat, $450; 21-foot outboard cruiser, $750; 26-foot express cruiser, $1,700. To this cost you must add the price of the motor. This varies from $150 for a 3-horsepower motor suitable for 14-foot rowboat to $400 for a 25-horsepower one capable of driving a 26-foot express cruiser. Freight charges must be considered, too; but they are much less on a kit than on completely assembled boats. Shipping weight for a 14-foot rowboat is around 190 pounds, while a 26-foot express cruiser may run as high as 2,800 pounds.

Manufacturers say that their kit boats can be built with just ordinary home tools like screwdriver, hand drill and saw. Although this is true, a couple of power tools are worth their weight in sweat. For instance, a ¼-inch electric drill with a screwdriver blade attachment: there are some 4,000 screws in a 26-foot cruiser. And a portable power sander will help a lot with one of the more tedious chores.

You can assemble a boat kit wherever there is enough room to take the completed boat out. Even if your workshop door is too small, it is sometimes a good idea to do much of partial assembly there and then complete the job outside in yard or garage. When using the back yard, cover the boat with a tarpaulin between working sessions.

The time required to put a boat-kit together, of course, depends on her size. Some little proms and dinghies can be built in a weekend. A typical 21-foot outboard cruiser takes about 135 hours—80 hours for *(Continued on page 57)*

The main reason behind the boom in boats is the outboard motor. These power plants offer amazing efficiency and dependability.

Modern outboard motors have features which make them far different from models of a few years ago. One such feature is remote steering.

# The CONNELL STORY

**Massachusetts. New Hampshire and Connecticut had the major share in the development of the first National Commander from the Nutmeg State.**

By ALEXANDER GARDINER

DEVOTION to Americanism in all its aspects could hardly be called accidental with Art Connell. Born in the historic Dorchester section of Boston at end of the Spanish-American War, growing up amid the most cherished memorials of Independence, he was at 19 a sailor in the uniform of his country during the First World War.

When at St. Louis last September Arthur J. Connell was elected National Commander of The American Legion, he and the delegates who chose him faced up to a grim fact: The fighting in Korea was halting, but no man could be certain that it was over, over there; the new leader of the largest and strongest veterans organization in the world counseled his fellow citizens that only a powerful America could insure survival for itself and for the free world.

It was as a resident of Middletown, Connecticut, where he has been a successful merchant for more than 24 years, that Connell was chosen to lead the Legion. In those years his Legion service saw him rise through the grades of responsibility to Department Commander, National Vice-Commander, and National Executive Committeeman representing the Nutmeg State. In the last three years, while holding this office and serving on national committees, he carried on his campaign for the top job. Some of his best friends throughout the Legion told him he'd never make it. They argued that four successive War Two Commanders spelled out the fact that never again would the Legion give the nod to a WW1 veteran. Connell made them eat their words.

As he began his year at the Legion helm, Connell pledged the organization to a stepped-up program against communism here and abroad; a vigorous expansion of the rehabilitation services of the Legion; close attention to national defense through a continuing campaign for enactment of Universal Military Training. He promised a careful, economical spending of the organization's money and asked for a strong, early membership effort to convince friends and foes alike that the Legion is the authentic voice of 20 million American veterans of all wars.

Mrs. Arthur J. Connell

A two-fisted six footer who at 55 scales close to 190 pounds, Connell has a full head of black hair, though it is graying. He uses glasses to read. His speech reveals his Boston and Harvard background principally in use of the broad *a*. Any job that engages his interest gets the full treatment of his effort. Those who have worked with him on Legion and community projects know him as the hardest worker on the team.

Connell gives major credit to his parents for whatever success he has had, and regards the modern-style men's wear store he owns in Middletown as a memorial to John J. Connell. The father was for many years Eastern Sales Director of the wholesale clothing house of Schwartz & Jaffee of New York. There was a strong bond of affection between father and son, and Art as a boy accompanied the elder Connell on many of his business trips throughout the Eastern Seaboard. The Commander's mother, Mary Dever Connell, a distant cousin of former Governor Paul Dever of Massachusetts, lives with one of her three daughters in Dorchester, Mass.

OF IRISH extraction and a devout Catholic, John J. Connell preached to his children a broad tolerance of beliefs other than their own. Young Art served as an altar boy at St. Peter's Church in Dorchester while attending the Mather grammar school. Former schoolmates recalled recently he was a serious student who nevertheless was popular with his mates. From grammar school he went to St. John's Prep at Danvers, Mass., a well-known Catholic school, where he spent two years. It was at his father's suggestion that he then entered Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter,

**The National Commander in the parade at Middletown, Conn., on Homecoming Day early last October. Governor Lodge of Connecticut headed a distinguished group honoring the Legion's leader.**

N. H., a non-sectarian private school established in the eighteenth century and drawing its student body from every section of the nation.

Earlier, young Connell had his introduction to American history through the glory-studded shrines of Independence in and around Boston. Across the city in Charlestown stood the Bunker Hill Monument. Nearer, Old North Church, where the lanterns told their story to Paul Revere; Faneuil Hall, "Cradle of Liberty"—and Boston Common, below the famous State House which the elder Oliver Wendell Holmes dubbed the Hub of the Universe.

Across the Charles River was Cambridge, seat of Harvard University, and the place where Washington took command of the Continental Army in 1775. Nearby, on Dorchester Heights, no longer a part of Dorchester, Washington had planted the cannon captured at Ticonderoga and had driven the British out of Boston. That happened on March 17, 1776. Ever since then the Boston Irish have seen no inconsistency in celebrating the twin holidays of St. Patrick's Day and Evacuation Day.

The Connell family was in comfortable circumstances and Art's boyhood was a pleasant one that entailed few responsibilities. There were four boys and three girls in the family. When Middletown held its truly magnificent homecoming for Commander Connell last October Art's family were all on hand, except one. The youngest brother, Dick, lost his life on Omaha Beach on D-Day, June 6, 1944 while participating in the cross-channel operation.

Connell entered Exeter in September of 1913 and graduated in 1916. He took a full share in the extra-curricular activities, besides acting as correspondent for a couple of Boston newspapers. In his senior year he was Managing Editor of the *The Pean*, school yearbook, and Assignment Editor of the twice-a-week newspaper, *The Exonian*, under Managing Editor Thomas S. Lamont, who is Executive Vice-President of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

In 1916 Connell sought to enter Harvard as a candidate for the bachelor of arts degree, but found that he didn't have sufficient credits. During the ensuing year he studied with the "Widow Nolan," a Harvard man who had a fabulous career for some forty years as a tutor in Cambridge. With this help Connell was able to enter the University in the fall of 1917. In the next few months, after recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia, he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, and was called into service in June, 1918. He took his boot training at the Hingham (Mass.) Naval Station, and subsequently was at the Wakefield Rifle Range outside Boston and at Bumpkin Island in Boston Harbor. He was discharged as a second class seaman at Boston in December, 1918 after service at the Bar Harbor (Maine) Naval Base. He had volunteered for service with a naval unit being raised for service in Siberia, but nothing came of this.

Before January, 1919 he was back at Harvard, where he accumulated enough credits to win his degree in February, 1921. Since the formal award would have to wait until Commencement in June, he attended classes on an informal basis that spring. The most rewarding of these were the English literature courses of "Copey," the famous Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, but he remembers also some of the economics lectures of Harold Laski, who until he died a few years ago was England's foremost theoretical Fabian Socialist.

*(Continued on page 62)*

# How to trace your FAMILY TREE

**You never know what you'll find if you go back a few generations, and it's a lot of fun looking.**

**By HAROLD S. GILBERT**

"LET'S SEE NOW, wasn't that Lizzie Giltbond a second cousin or something to our Great Grandpaw Hiram Gizzard—the one who distinguished himself fighting river pirates during those terrible bygone days, y'know?"

Have you ever listened to similar conversations, with wild-eyed curiosity as a child, or with natural interest when grown up?

Although lots of folks won't admit it, family ties come first. Blood is thicker than water! Each generation has the same number of ancestors, but all too few have a record of their own particular lineage.

Daniel Webster said: "Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future do not perform their duty to the world."

You need not aspire to be a so-called "Blueblood" to discover family records are highly interesting and very worthwhile. Millions of persons in the United States today can, if they so desire, trace their descent and secure names of paternal and maternal forbears at nominal cost, and add a fascinating spare-time hobby.

There are numerous reliable professional genealogical researchers. Many will undertake to search and report upon known sources of authentic family records on an agreed per diem basis. But there is much that you yourself can do if you are willing to give of your time, and can manage to "run the records" personally. Don't expect to profit financially. Most family histories are published at a loss, but the ultimate satisfaction of achievement will more than repay you for efforts expended. And you will render a distinct service to future generations.

Can you stand a little ridicule? Some of your nearest relatives will think you are plumb crazy, or, at any rate "jest a bit tetched," when you commence quizzing them for desired information. Some of 'em, especially the women, may be reticent about disclosing actual date of birth . . . so remember, bear down for the facts. Worthwhile records must be based on facts! Strangers, other than professional researchers, or those with kindred inclinations, will not be interested in your undertaking. Don't bore them with recitals of your family records and glorious accomplishments.

**Your family may have kept good records. Try the family Bible.**

Start going backward. First off get a looseleaf ringbinder. Label it "My Family Records." Then go to work. Most people know *when* and *where* they were born. Also names of parents, and usually of their grandparents. Obtain birth, marriage dates and places from all living ancestors, as regards themselves and their offspring. Discuss these matters in person, or mail questionnaires to all known relatives.

Public libraries generally have a genealogy department. Some have many volumes of interesting data. Early church records provide an outstanding source of information with reference to births, marriages and deaths. Don't overlook the Library of Congress at Washington. Then there are national

ILLUSTRATED BY GORDON HAKE

and local offices of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Daughters of the American Revolution and other groups, where examination of volumes of historic and genealogical records may usually be consulted.

The first Census of the United States was made in 1790. If you have reason to believe that your ancestors are numbered among the pioneers of America, refer to this or later census reports. Your public library most likely has copies. Check government records in connection with Pensions and Gratuities paid to veterans of the Revolution and subsequent wars.

When you are ready to broaden your search for family connections, you may find the answer through records available in privately operated genealogy exchange organizations — where family histories and other pertinent information is mailed to members upon payment of nominal membership fees and postage.

Most States and many smaller political subdivisions, such as counties, have long-established historical societies. Some of them have been organized more recently. If no such society exists in your community you may render an everlasting service to posterity by helping organize one. Officials of existing societies will doubtless be pleased to advise you on procedure and offer many valuable suggestions.

Most counties as well as the larger cities maintain vital statistics and other records, and have been doing so for a long time past. You may be surprised to find how far back in some cases.

Many early-day families kept accurate records of births and deaths in the family Bible. You will be fortunate if you gain access to such records in your own family. See that they are preserved.

Deeds and wills for many years past may be found indexed, filed and/or recorded in most counties in the United States. Therefore, once you have ascertained the community where relatives, perhaps long since departed, have resided and from whence they likely passed into the Great Beyond, you may frequently find substantiating proof of your "chain of descent," and perhaps even uncover, particularly in wills, names of relatives hitherto unknown to your own immediate family.

At the outset make it a point to find out just when the county, where you intend to make a search, was organized or incorporated. Check the boundaries of this county. You may find that originally it comprised a much larger area than at present, or that portions of it in the past were under the jurisdiction of an adjacent county, or under a different name. Hence some of your search should be directed elsewhere.

Then, finally, comes the day when you have compiled a justifiable amount of family material. Maybe you'll want to have it mimeographed or printed and bound for distribution to all who may be interested. Set it up as best suits your individual inclination. There doesn't seem to be any set pattern. It's your baby.

Don't expect to "tie-in" your lineage

**Don't be disappointed if you don't find a tie-in with riches or royalty.**

with royalty or forbears of worldwide prominence or imposing wealth. Every man is a king! Remember the saying of the English statesman, Edmund Burke, to-wit: "A man who is not proud of his ancestry will never leave anything for which his posterity may be proud of him."

THE END

**Your research is likely to take you to old buryin' grounds.**

# They're working on YOUR "JET" AUTO *NOW*

**The big auto companies mean business in their research to make a gas turbine auto at popular prices. Here's how and why they're tackling the job.**

**By ROBERT B. PITKIN**

THE YOUNG scientist shown above is working at a machine that tests new materials for auto engine parts. He is part of a team at the Ford engineering staff's Scientific Laboratory in Dearborn, Michigan, that is looking for cheap materials that will stand up under engine speeds, pressures and temperatures that would turn the cylinder block of your present car into flying chunks of soft, white-hot mush.

Other members of the team include mechanical engineers, metallurgists, chemists, physicists, electronics specialists. They are trying to make a small, light, simple, powerful, superspeed "windmill" engine to take the place of the piston engine in your car. It would need no radiator or cooling system, no timing system, have no limits within reason on its speed, have no pistons or cylinders, and would give better fuel performance the faster it went – quite the opposite of the piston engine.

If they or their rivals in other big auto companies succeed, you will undoubtedly own a "turbocar" someday. Both Ford and General Motors are spending money on turbocar research as if they expect to succeed, and Chrysler is working at it on an undisclosed scale.

Turbocars work on the same principles as jet airplanes—except that they do not push themselves forward with a blast of hot gas rearward that would curl the hair of the driver behind. Instead, the blast of continuous burning gases is used to spin an internal windmill—or turbine wheel—at high speeds, and deliver that spin to the rear wheels. Because of this feature, the engine is not properly a "jet" engine, but a gas turbine engine.

There is not the least trouble in inventing a turbocar today. An experimental British Rover has already zoomed down a Belgian highway at

152.69 mph. In the State of Washington, Boeing has been running a big Kenworth trailer-truck along the highways for a couple of years, carrying full payloads, with a gas turbine engine 3,000 pounds lighter than the diesel engine it replaced!

But it is one thing to make a turbocar where cost is no object, and quite another to mass produce one for every garage. If this can be done, it will be the first break away from the original limitations of the piston engine of the one-lunged horseless carriage.

Neither Ford, General Motors nor Chrysler will tell what progress they are making toward a low-priced, practical gas turbine auto, for obvious trade reasons. However, Andrew A. Kucher, head of Ford's expanding Scientific Laboratory, frankly discussed the purposes and problems of turbocar research with this writer recently, in a special interview for *The American Legion Magazine*.

Kucher is a big, rangy, imaginative man of 55, with a lifetime of pioneering industrial research behind him, chiefly in aircraft and refrigeration work. The present form of the household electric refrigerator, with its sealed-in cooling unit, is based largely on work that Kucher did, independently at first and then with Westinghouse and Frigidaire. His background in aerodynamics and refrigeration is a happy one for turbocar research, since airflow and heat control are basic factors when you spin a windmill with hot gases.

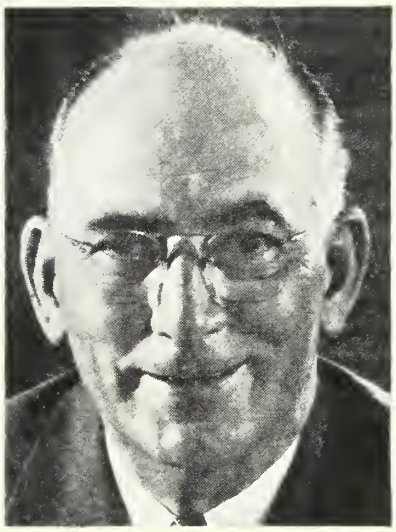
Ernest R. Breech, Ford's forward-thinking executive vice-president, brought Kucher to Dearborn to organize and direct the company's growing exploratory research in May, 1951.

The men of the Ford engineering staff's new Scientific Laboratory, under the direct administration of Earle S. MacPherson—vice-president in charge of engineering—are in a unique position to tell, from scratch, the story of turbocar purposes and problems. The Ford company, just 50 years old, is starting its second 50 years in a burst of imagination. Changes in management at Ford have brought changes in outlook and aims. From a standing start in 1951, Ford has sunk several million dollars into long-range auto development exploration. This has gone into a pilot lab under Kucher. Most of the first several million dollars is aimed right at the spot where the turbocar happens to be standing. The company is so satisfied with its beginnings in this direction that it is by way of getting out of the pilot stage and sinking considerably more into bigger, long-range labs where the turbocar would still loom large.

Andrew A. Kucher is a man with a lively imagination, a vast hard-headed optimism and a staunch belief in the inevitability of rapidly accelerating scientific progress.

When he arrived on the Ford scene in 1951, his job was to think of the day-after-tomorrow's autos. "Ford placed its thinking about the future of the wheeled vehicle in my lap," he says. "There has been no flattening out of the upward trend of wheeled vehicle speed. The future offers us a projection of the recent upping of road speeds and upping of engine power.

"Nobody knows what speeds we will hit in the future, nor on what broad, straight superhighways we will drive under new and better safety conditions.

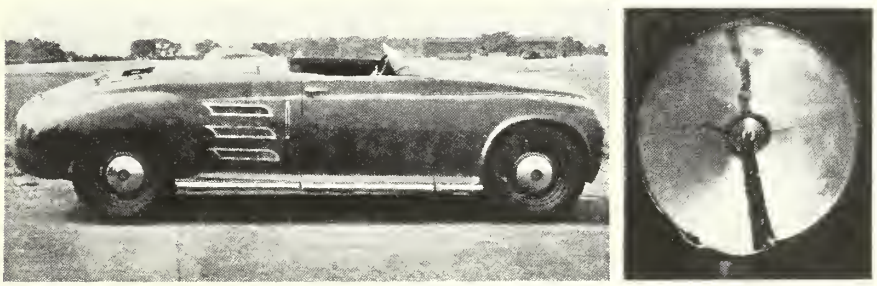


**Andrew A. Kucher heads up research at Ford that seeks ways to make "turbocars" at popular prices. General Motors and Chrysler are on same trail.**

The theoretical intensity of heat, speed and pressure that can be developed in a continuous-burning machine on the pinwheel principle exceeds anything now visualized for automobile engines. The hotter and harder you make the flame blow, the faster the wheel turns. The piston engine, on the other hand, beats a crank around a circle with a series of explosions. It has a lot of unusable and undesirable heat left over from the explosions. As you ask more and more from it, it poses more and more mechanical problems and complications. Without getting into the difference too deeply, one need only see what happened to the airplane when it switched from conventional (piston) engines to jet (continuous burning) engines. Some performance factors were doubled overnight.

Part of the "bait" offered by the gas turbine, says Kucher, is the unlimited horizon for wheeled vehicles that continuous-burning engines offer. "If you could get one that had steady temperatures of 1800 to 2000 degrees, with a power wheel that whirled at 75,000 rpm," he says, "you could drive a car with an engine that you could put in your hat." He'd settle for a superspeed engine about the size and shape of a small umbrella stand, with constant temperatures of 1200 to 1500 degrees and engine-speeds around 50,000 rpm.

Kucher, like many scientists who look far ahead, loves a challenge. The gas turbine engine offers plenty of challenges that must be overcome before it can be adapted to everybody's car.



MOTOR TREND MAGAZINE

**British Rover (left), first experimental turbocar to appear in public, hit 152.69 mph on Jabbeke Highway in Belgium. Similar to jet plane, it uses jet to spin power wheel. Critical engine parts are 90% stainless steel, far too costly for popular cars. U.S. auto makers seek cheap materials that will stand the internal heat and speeds of turbocar engines. At right, an inexpensive test material took its own picture as it flew apart at 48,000 rpm in Ford's new Scientific Laboratory.**

But no matter what happens, the only sensible future for the auto engine is to deliver more power with less machine.

"The piston engine has been rapidly developed from the horseless carriage days to a point where additional improvements wring very little more out of it. For more power with less machine we must look to engines running at higher internal speeds, under higher temperatures and pressures."

Some of the challenges look formidable to an outsider. Their total makes an imposing list of hurdles to clear. In fact, Kucher looks at himself and his problems like a man who knows he's chasing a will-o'-the-wisp, but expects to catch it. It is his own idea that the theoretical potentialities of the small, infernally hot, whirling-dervish engine represent "bait" that leads him and his associates onward. He is further intrigued by the fact that

*(Continued on page 47)*

# "All Join Hands"

**The square dances our fathers enjoyed have millions of Americans beating their feet in happy rhythm.**

The Terryville Harvesters, in costume, try out a routine.

**By JACK DENTON SCOTT**

ONE FINE SUMMER evening not long ago, one of the country's best-known television newscasters and his wife; a former United States Ambassador and his wife; a shipping clerk from a large twine manufacturing company and his missus; an ash collector from New York City's Department of Sanitation and his girl friend, gathered in a circle and clasped hands.

They were not members of a secret religious sect, nor were they agreeable guinea pigs in an unusual type of sociological experiment. They were enjoying themselves in a type of entertainment that is currently sweeping the country—square dancing. Like many another foible of our forebears—long dresses, short collars, tapered trousers—square dancing has come into its own again. And it is not a fad. It is here to stay—as much a part of America as *The Star Spangled Banner*.

Educators and social workers call it "the great leveler." Social standing, class distinction, and other manifestations of pedigree don't enter into square dancing. People from all walks of life simply join hands and have a time for themselves.

Recently, while researching this article, I talked with a leading citizen of Elmira, New York. A distinguished man in his fifties, he gave me this line of reasoning:

"Back when I was in my teens," he said, "in that age of life when character is being put together, we used to go out on dates, run up to Rorick's Glen and listen to the orchestra and dance. There or Rock Springs, or any number of places where the emphasis was on music and dancing. Now, what do the kids do? They go sit and hold hands in some saloon, juke joint or restaurant, and push nickels in a juke box. Once in a while they dance, but usually they just sit—sit and drink and neck. Now I'm not saying that the younger generation today is any better or worse than we were. But it seems to me that the participation angle is fast disappearing from human relations. Where we used to swing our partner at a barn dance, waltz or dance a slow foxtrot to a dreamy tune, they sit and moon over Eddie Fisher and the like. It's no good. It's unhealthy."

"What's the answer?" I asked.

"Square dancing is the answer. It's a bit of the old-time clean, wholesome, community entertainment, yet it has variety and demands enough skill to command respect from old and young alike. Floyd Woodhull put square dancing on the map in these parts. For me it's taking your partner by the hand and doing something. Not just sitting and listening and watching someone else do something."

Since then I've talked and written to leading square-dance experts of the United States, but none of them have come up with a better description.

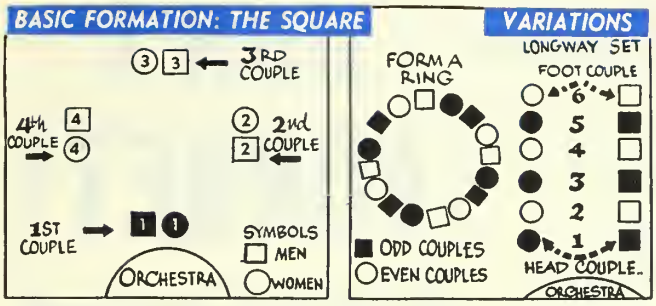
The exact beginnings of these dances are lost in the obscurity of the middle ages. The quadrille seems to have been introduced to England by William the Conqueror, and the country dances of later centuries which became a feature of English life went back to France under the name *contredanse*, reversing the usual procedure of language borrowing. The stately minuet and the contra were popular in England and in the early days of some of the Colonies. The first contra is thought to have been the Sir Roger de Coverley, which later became known as the Virginia Reel. Today the word *contredanse* is translated as *quadrille*, so we're back to 1066 and all that.

Whatever the derivation of the country dance or the square dance, it is a form of recreation that gets lots of people together in a happy and cooperative mood.

Because of its growing importance in our daily life, square dancing is being taught by an increasing number of professionals. It has even been introduced as a part of the curriculum of many of our schools.

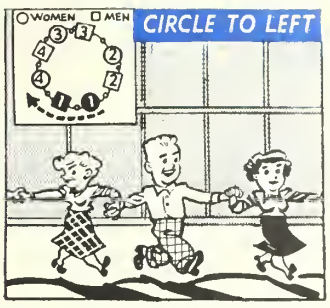
A square-dance expert, Edward Durlacher, has put a record on the market called *Honor Your Partner*, which is a simple teaching aid for the square dance as it enters the educational picture. In addition to this, Durlacher travels the country conducting Square Dance Workshops, where he gives personal lessons to thousands of teachers and recreational instructors.

COURTESY OF MARGARET MAYO AND NEA SERVICE.




The most common variety is the square set, with the four partners facing inward, but the circle and longway patterns shown above have their devotees all over the U. S.

The best-known call, this one often goes so fast it leaves us all breathless.




Round we go, but soon we'll try something else. There's variety and action always.

Hand in hand each couple walks, around the circle to their starting point.

The "gent" and his "corner" give each other a hand and walk out a complete circle.

This is a cinch, till he offers the wrong hand. The mix-up's soon over.

They pass each other back to back, to meet and face once again.

Schools feel that square dancing is important as a recreational activity, because of its almost universal appeal and its ability to develop a warm feeling of fellowship, even among very large groups. Up to one thousand can participate in any given square dance. That's a lot of hand holding. But hand holding of this kind seems to be good for what ails people. The United Nations, an organization which is dedicated to better understanding among all peoples, has a special folk and square dance program which they are putting into effect in their Folk Festivals programs.

Square dancing swept the city parks of New York City last summer and was considered the main reason for the big swing back to the wholesome habit of "going to the park"—a tradition which seemed to have been dying out. Approximately 285,000 people flocked to these parks to learn and enjoy square dancing. At Jones Beach Park, on nearby Long Island, the Thursday night square dances were the big event of the summer.

Square Dance Associates of Freeport, N. Y., an organization formed by the aforementioned Mr. Durlacher, has placed the square-dance routine in more than 23,000 schools, hundreds of recreational departments of big industrial concerns, the Army and Air Forces Special Service Departments, and thousands of youth and adult organizations.

What should you know about square dancing? Short of going to a dance and having the fun of learning in one easy lesson, it's possible to pick up the rudiments via the written word.

As one of the country's square-dance authorities said, if you've ever played "The Farmer in the Dell" or "Ring-Around-the-Rosie" when you were a kid, then you automatically know how to square dance. Actually, a square dance is really a game set to music. It's this simple: Follow the directions of the square-dance caller, keep in time with the music, relax and have a good time.

Probably the first step you should learn is the one called "Swing your partner." In this you hold your partner, somewhat more to the right than you would in a waltz position (if you're a man), and then both of you swing around as fast as you can without moving from home base, or home position. If you want, you can also place your right feet together and use your left feet as pedals, increasing your speed as you swing around in a circle. This is called a "buzz." Already you've picked up two steps.

When the caller says "Corner lady," he means the person to the left of the gent. One of the facets of square dancing that lends it special attraction is the fact that you don't dance with the same partner all night. During the course of an evening you dance with every member of your set. Jealous mates don't make good square dancers.

In some sections of the country, the dancers form a ring rather than a square. The males count off to identify the odd and even numbers. The caller then makes his sonorous dance-and-figure directions by referring to the odd and even numbers.

The famed "Honor your partner" step is a simple and graceful one. When the caller says, "Honor your partner," each person steps back one step. The man bows, the woman curtsies. Simple? That's one of the pleasures of square dancing. The only thing you have to keep in mind is that you have a right foot and a left foot.

Probably the most important person at a square dance, even more so than the orchestra, is the caller. Most callers seem to have been in the business for decades and are kept busy seven nights a week. One of the leading square-dance callers in New England told me that within one month he made two television appearances, went on a tour of one of the southern States, and instructed his regular classes.

Some of the talented callers in the swing-your-partner business are Floyd Woodhull, Benjamin Lovett, Ralph Page, Lloyd Shaw, Bob Osgood, Ed Gilmore, Ed Durlacher, Billy Foster, Chris Sanderson, Ray Smith, Doc Alumbaugh, Herb Greggerson and Les Gotcher.

Woodhull, called by many "one of the dadburned best," says he got his start with his father, who was an old-time fiddler. He feels that good callers *(Continued on page 56)*

# LEGION ROD & GUN CLUB

By JACK DENTON SCOTT

You might call February "put away and make ready" month. Most honest-to-goodness shooting is behind and the full fishing season lies ahead.

Rifles and shotguns that are to be stored should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled before they go into the gunrack. Some recommend the further protection of a plastic bag especially designed for the purpose and available in most sporting goods stores.

G. C. Stringer of Mize, Miss., has a gimmick for gun storage that works well for him:

"After hunting season is over," he says, "cover your gun completely with a clear white Vaseline. It should film all of the trigger and breech mechanism as well as the exterior of the gun. Vaseline does not rub or drain off as oil will; therefore its protection is stronger. Also there is no danger of the Vaseline impregnating the stock as oil will do."

Some call February, "Nature's Slumber Month." If you've been wondering about the animals that curl up and sleep for the winter, here's a check list:

Eight North American animals hibernate during the cold winter months. Those are the jumping mouse, badger, bat, gopher, woodchuck, chipmunk, raccoon and bear.

And if you want to take that fishing rod out for a once-over before the season starts but seem to have sticky-ferrule trouble, W. F. Wood, from Savannah, Ga., has some news for you.

He suggests that corroded or sticky ferrules can be easily separated by applying a few drops of carbon tetrachloride in and around the joint. Allow it to penetrate for about 20 minutes, twist the ferrule, then with a light pull it's out. It's also a good idea while inspecting the rod to go over any rust spots with a fine piece of emery cloth; then before putting the sections back together coat the ferrules with a light oil.

Checking the sporting goods stores, we discovered a few handy items gracing their shelves: A trout knife with a specially designed nickel knob for calming cantankerous fish; horizontal and vertical gun racks you can put together yourself, to fit any corner, in 4 and 6 gun sizes; imported Swiss sportsmen's knives with special scissors and a combination scaler-disgorger; handsome handmade gun cabinets, in case you don't like racks, in knotty pine, walnut, mahogany, hand-rubbed in natural finish, storage shelves, double glass doors and sturdy locks so children can't tinker; English and Italian pigskin shell bags, and tricky tackle boxes with large, balanced, free-swinging drawers. And much more. But look for yourself. This year the sportsman is going to have it better than ever.

Seeing that this is the slowdown month of February, you still have time to put together some homemade, fish-taking flies. Fly-tying gear is available in most sports stores, and books like Art Flick's *Streamside Guide to Naturals and their Imitations*, published by Putnam, and *The Complete Fly Tier* by Rube Cross, with the Dodd-Mead imprint, are well worth having. They'll help reduce the thumb ratio to two.

Did you know there are now man-made lakes and reservoirs in nearly every State available for your fishing pleasure? Check with your conservation department in the capital of your own State and ask questions. This can mean a new fishing experience for you. Query if boats are allowed (with or without motors) and where available, if special license is needed, or if there is any tackle regulation. Many of these manufactured lakes, such as the great TVA lakes in Tennessee, offer some of the country's best fishing. Don't miss the fun.

Out Michigan way, the high school students are working on a campaign to eradicate careless shooting. The State Conservation Department sends skilled instructors to the various schools, where they select a dozen or so students, train them in their roles, then put on dramatic gun-handling plays in the auditoriums before the entire school. Results have been excellent. Other States could profit by imitation.

Incidentally, carefully culled statistics from several of the major insurance companies prove that hunting is actually one of the safest of sports; the companies also state that it could be even more so if the juvenile factor in accidents could be cut down.

*(Continued on page 46)*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# IT'S ALL A MATTER OF TASTE

## "I DON'T HAVE TO SMOKE LUCKIES,"

*says*

**ROBERT MONTGOMERY**

You may know—at least I hope you do—that I am producer of a television program called "Robert Montgomery Presents . . . Your Lucky Strike Theatre," which is sponsored by The American Tobacco Company.

That means I work for Lucky Strike. No question about that. But let me assure you that there is nothing in my contract, not even in the small print, that says I have to smoke Luckies or sell Luckies. However, I do smoke them—have for years—and for a good reason. At least it seems good to me. I like the way they taste.

Quite frankly, I think this business of smoking cigarettes is all a matter of taste. You either enjoy a cigarette or you don't—because of its taste.

Lately I've heard a lot about why people smoke this or that brand of cigarette. Most of the reasons given sound a little silly to me. I smoke Luckies because they taste better.

That's my story. Not a very exciting one—but to me, and I hope to you, it makes a lot of sense.

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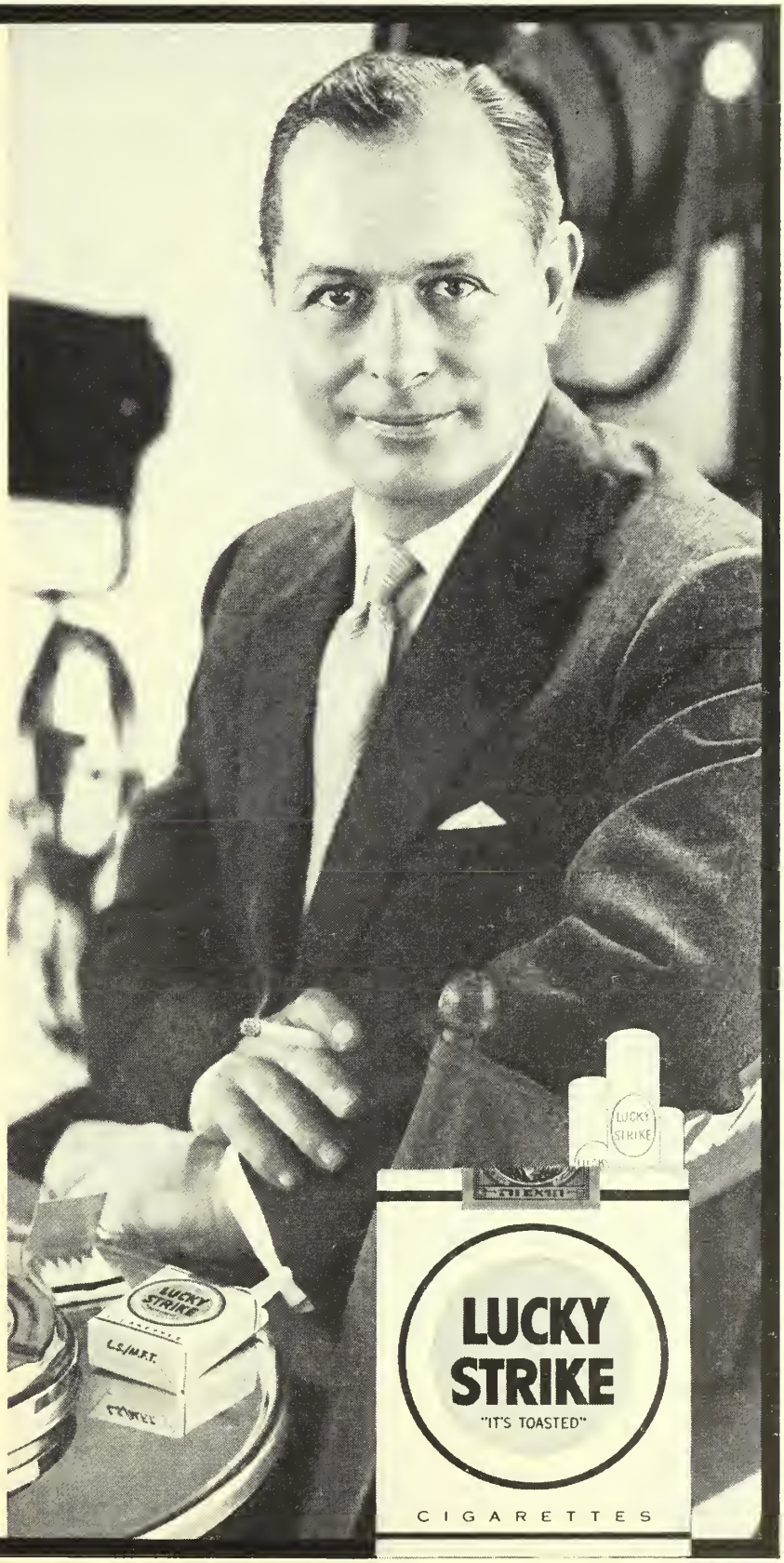
There are just two reasons why Luckies taste better to Robert Montgomery and several million other people.

First, L.S./M.F.T.—Lucky Strike means fine tobacco—fine, light, naturally mild tobacco. Next, Luckies are made better. Always round and firm to draw freely and smoke evenly.

So, Be Happy—Go Lucky. Remember, Luckies are made by The American Tobacco Company, America's leading manufacturer of cigarettes.

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This uniformity is no accident. Every manufacturer works hard at it because he knows that only *unfailing goodness* will keep you buying his product. So he's mighty sure never to let quality slip. If he changes his product at all, you can bet it's a change for the better.

This goes for everything from a bobby pin to an automobile — just another reason for staying with your favorite brands for years and years.

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VETERANS NEWSLETTER FEBRUARY 1954

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

## USGLI AND NSLI DIVIDENDS FOR 1954:

Nice, juicy dividends will be paid in 1954 on both USGLI (WW1) and NSLI (WW2) policies by the VA. . . . A total of $190,000,000 will be distributed to some 5,000,000 NSLI policy holders, while 375,000 older veterans will share a dividend of $21,000,000 on their permanent plan USGLI policies. . . . As in past distributions, checks for the amounts due will go out about 60 days after the anniversary date of the policy.

NSLI dividend covers all types of policies, and will have the same formula for computing as for the 1952 and 1953 payments. . . . Holders of term policies who are less than 40 years old — which includes the bulk of WW2 vets — will get 50 cents a month for each $1,000 of insurance for each month the policy was in force during the year ending on the 1954 anniversary date. . . . Rate of payment to veterans above 40 varies according to age. . . . Top check to holders of the full permitted sum of $10,000 will be $60. . . . Policies must have been in force three months or longer, except for vets on active duty during the Korean hostilities who have now returned to civil life. . . . Vets who filed requests for payment of their 1952 or 1953 dividends in cash need not file new requests. . . . Unless request for cash payment is on record the amount due is credited to the account of the policyholder. . . . Vets who wish to change payment election may do so by writing their VA District Insurance Office.

USGLI dividend for WW1 policyholders will be paid only to vets who hold permanent type policies. . . . About 24,000 WW1 veterans who have held on to their term insurance will not share in the dividend, even though the present cost to policyholder is in many cases higher than a permanent type policy. . . . Payment to the eligibles will, as in the past, be automatic. . . . Checks will be sent out about 60 days after the anniversary date of the policy held. . . . No figures can be given on the range of dividend payments. . . . Permanent plan policies could have been taken out at any time between the end of WW1 and 1940, resulting in wide variance in individual policy reserves. . . . Factors of age of vet, type of policy and number of years in force must be considered in computing on each individual policy.

Just for the record — the dividends announced will increase to $357,148,886 the payments made to WW1 USGLI policyholders. . . . It will make a total of $4,035,000,000 paid in dividends to WW2 and Korea vet holders of NSLI policies. . . . Actually, since 1950, when VA declared a special 1948 dividend disbursement, WW2 vets have received refunds of 50 percent on their NSLI policies.

## MUSTERING-OUT PAY FOR KOREA VETS:

Deadline is crawling up — July 17, 1954 — for Korea vets who have not applied for their mustering-out pay, ranging from $100 to $300. . . . This applies to servicemen who were discharged under honorable conditions between June 27, 1950, and mid-July, 1952. . . . Men separated since mid-July received their mustering-out pay on discharge. . . . Rate fixed under Korea GI Bill is $100 if serviceman had less than 60 days active duty between June 27, 1950 and mid-July, 1952; $200 if he had more than 60 days service and no foreign duty; $300 if he had more than 60 days service and served outside the United States. . . . Benefit must be applied for before July 17, 1954. . . . No printed form is required; a letter on ordinary-sized letter paper is sufficient. . . . Be sure to give the name under which you served and present address, printed or typed; service number; statement that you were not released to accept employment; statement that you are not now serving on active duty and that you have not received mustering-out pay, and that you have not and will not make any other application for this pay for service after June 26, 1950; statement as to foreign service and date of return to U. S., and your signature, plainly written. . . . With the letter, inclose the original of your Report of Separation (DD Form 214) . . . . For Army, mail to Finance Center, U. S. Army, St. Louis 20, Missouri, Attention MOP Branch. . . . For Air Force vets, Air Force Finance Center, Denver, Colorado. . . . For Marines, Commandant of the Marine Corps, (CDD), Washington 25, D. C. . . . For Navy, Field Branch, U. S. Navy, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Cleveland 14, Ohio. . . . For Coast Guard, Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington 25, D. C.

* * * *

## DRAFT QUOTA CUT FOR FEBRUARY:

Defense Department has announced that the draft quota for February will be cut to 18,000. . . . This is a drop of 5,000 from the recent monthly calls. . . . Defense Secretary Wilson said the reduced number in the February call is in line with the order to the Armed Services to cut their manpower totals 10 percent in the year beginning next July 1.

* * * *

## NEW JERSEY TO AID VETERANS' WIDOWS:

The State of New Jersey has a new law, signed by Governor Driscoll on December 21, which extends the Constitutional $500 property-tax exemption to widows of all war veterans, including those of the Korean conflict. . . . The bill was approved by a special session of the Legislature following a favorable referendum in the November 3 elec-

tion. . . . New Jersey Legion pushed state-wide campaign to get overwhelming approval at polls.

* * * *

**VET GI TRAINING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES:**

Veterans who wish to take their GI Bill training in foreign countries are cautioned not to leave the United States until full authority has been granted by VA. . . . Too many vets have gone abroad only to find that the courses they expected to take were not offered; were not approved; and in some cases, too, the vets were notified that they were not eligible. . . . Result, the vet was stranded in a foreign country, to his discomfort and the inconvenience of the Government.

No prospective foreign trainee should leave the U. S. until (1) He has received complete information from the Washington VA office. . . . (2) He has ascertained that the course is approved by VA, the school will accept him, and that he has the language ability to pursue the course. . . . (3) He has in hand a certificate of training, showing general approval of objective, course applied for, and the extent of entitlement. . . . Complete instructions for applying, selection of courses and institutions, and how to plan, can be had by writing Veterans Administration, Veterans Benefit Service, Foreign Education Division, Washington 25, D. C.

* * * *

**VA RIDS ITSELF OF BAD SECURITY RISKS:**

During the first six months' operation of the Employees Security Program under Presidential order, 134 employees of VA have been separated for security reasons. . . . Softly spoken, VA says that 108 "had their services terminated" — which means they were fired — and 26 resigned while under investigation. . . . No names were made public.

* * * *

**NON-PULMONARY TB CASES REVIEWED:**

VA is reviewing its record to determine whether certain living vets, or dependents of deceased veterans, may be entitled to compensation for active non-pulmonary tuberculosis that developed within three years after separation from service. . . . Public Law 241, 83rd Congress, effective August 8, 1952, provides for service-connected presumption if veterans develop this disease within three years after separation from active wartime service. . . . Prior to the passage of this law only pulmonary (lung) TB could be presumed to be service-connected if developed within three years after separation from wartime service. . . . New law adds all other types of TB. . . . WW1 vets are not included because they are covered by another law which has been on the books for some years. . . . VA's review for living vets involves those WW2 or post-Korea cases of compensation or pension which have been terminated or disallowed on or after August 8, 1952, or which are now pending, or which are in an appeals status. . . . All cases which do not fall within these three categories must file a new application. . . . Vets who are found eligible under the new law and whose total disability rating is 50 percent or more may draw additional compensation for their dependents — wife, children, or dependent parents. . . . VA will notify veterans of their additional entitlement and allow them one year in which to submit evidence of relationship and dependency where necessary.

* * * *

**CUT-OFF DATE FOR SOME K-VETS GI TRAINING:**

Early K-vet dischargees who intend to take educational courses or training under the Korea GI Bill must get started soon—the spring school term, starting early in 1954, marks the last enrollment opportunity for thousands. . . . The cut-off date of August 20, 1954, applies to all Korea vets separated from service before August 20, 1952. . . . If they want GI training, they must begin by the 1954 deadline in order to continue afterward. . . . Vets who left service after August 20, 1952, need not concern themselves with the 1954 cut-off date. . . . They have two years from the date of their separation in which to begin GI training. . . . Vet must actually enroll and begin his training before the deadline — the mere filing of an application with intention to start afterward, is not enough.

* * * *

**COMPENSATION CUTS NOT DUE TO FUND LACK:**

Many veterans say they have been informed that reductions of their disability compensation or pension were due to reduced appropriations for VA. . . . In a letter to all Regional Offices VA states that Congress has indicated that sufficient funds will be available to meet all compensation and pension claims payable under existing law. . . . VA has no authority to either deny or reduce compensation or pension to which a veteran is entitled by law. . . . Tightened ratings and readjustments in former ratings may reduce payments — but the law fixes the rate of payment for the degree of disability found, for which funds are provided.

* * * *

**AVERAGE VET INCOME TOPS NON-VET:**

War veterans form a big segment of the national population — 12.6 percent — and therefore a considerable slice of the tax-paying public. . . . Recent Government census reports show that the average annual income of veterans in 1947 was $2,401. . . . That year the income of non-veterans was higher — $2,585 — but by 1951 the average annual income of veterans had risen 40 percent to $3,359, while non-veterans' incomes had gone up only 10 percent to $2,875. . . . The Census Bureau explains the rise in this way: "The higher income of these veterans during the past three years may reflect the combined influence of the increase in work experience and the higher level of education which veterans have achieved as compared with non-veterans." . . . Another evidence that the WW2 GI Bill is paying off in sound values.

* * * *

**PROTESTS CLOSING OF MARINE ACADEMY:**

National Commander Arthur J. Connell of The American Legion has protested directly to President Eisenhower the threatened closing of the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York. . . . Plans to close the institution as an economy measure are under consideration, with the thought of distributing the academy's students to State-run schools in Maine, New York, Massachusetts, and California. . . . Protests point out that 15 percent of the graduates of Kings Point eventually see active duty with the Navy, and that its annual graduating class is as big as the combined output of the four State schools.

* * * *

**LAST CALL FOR NORTH DAKOTA BONUS:**

Deadline for filing applications for the North Dakota WW2 bonus is February 17, 1954. . . . Pays $12.50 for each month of stateside service and $17.50 for foreign service between January 1, 1941, and January 1, 1946. . . . Application forms from Adjusted Compensation Division, Office of The Adjutant General, Bismarck, North Dakota.

NEWS of the LEGION

and Veterans' Affairs

FEBRUARY 1954

# Ike's Commission Again Asks For Universal Training Soon

Once again, on Dec. 14, a special Commission appointed by the President urged immediate adoption of universal military training. The President's National Security Training Commission stressed that UMT should operate concurrently with the draft, to stabilize national security inexpensively and minimize unfairness in military service.

The report got immediate endorsement of the head of Selective Service, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, and on Dec. 15, Nat'l Cmdr Arthur J. Connell wired President Eisenhower endorsing the report in the name of The American Legion.

## Findings Summarized

A summary of the Commission's findings and recommendations follows:

"The Commission finds that:

[1]

"All should share equally the obligation to serve the nation.

[2]

"Our present reserve system is unfair.

"a. About two and one-half million of the three and one-half million fit young men who became 18 between World War II and the start of the Korean emergency saw no service before June, 1950.

"b. Consequently, when Korea came, more than 600,000 veterans of World War II were involuntarily recalled to duty for their second war. They were put in double jeopardy, with no consideration for their family lives or careers, while younger men went entirely unobligated or were inducted according to selective standards. Serious morale problems developed.

"c. If another local emergency like Korea erupts, it will be the older veterans, not the younger men who have not served, who will have to bear the first brunt of the conflict. Veterans might again have to be recalled unselectively while young men in similar status would be deferred.

"d. This unfair policy has been not only morally wrong, it has also been socially and financially costly.

"e. We cannot with justice continue to place our veteran Reservists in double jeopardy while excusing our non-veterans from service or training.

[3]

"Our present Reserve is inadequate.

"a. About three-fourths of our Reservists are veterans of Korea, World War II, or both, and the non-veteran reservists are relatively untrained.

"b. Only 32 per cent of our Reservists are participating in Reserve units. Units are seriously under strength.

"c. The Ready Reserve is not a unified Reserve. The title merely describes the greater vulnerability of certain Reservists to recall in the event of an emergency.

"d. The only effective Reserve we can possibly have under the present system is a veteran Reserve. Since many veterans are understandably refusing to join units, this means our Reserve is inadequate.

[4]

"At least one million men are available for a National Security Training program between now and 1960.

"a. Service is not required of all today. About 1,600,000 fit young men of military age have not seen service as of now, and by 1960 this number will have increased to about 2,200,000 if the armed forces are maintained at 3,360,000 as now officially projected.

"b. At least one million fit and qualified men will be available for National Security Training between now and 1960 after all service requirements are met. If the forces are reduced to about 3,130,000 men in fiscal 1955 at least 1,500,000 men would be available for National Security Training through 1960. When allowance is made for the men who would be added to the available pool by decreasing the age of liability for training to 18, the number of men available for training increases to between one and a quarter and two million men between now and 1960. These figures do not include the over one million men now classified as exempt from service.

[5]

"Inductions for training and service can and should operate concurrently.

"a. The Director of the Selective Service System officially confirms our belief that inductions for training can and should be conducted concurrently with inductions for service.

"b. The impartial drawing of lots to decide who will serve and who will train would be much fairer than the present selection of some for service and Reserve obligation of eight years, with no obligation whatsoever for those not needed for service.

[6]

"Present rejection standards for military service are not realistic in light of the nature of twentieth century warfare.

[7]

"Our defense posture must be well adapted to the long-term Soviet danger.

"a. The immediate crisis is part of the continuing crisis, and the immediate crisis five years from now will be only another chapter in the same crisis we face today.

"b. In all our past wars we have sent inadequately trained men into battle.

"c. If there is another world war, we will probably be attacked first or early in the conflict. If we do not have trained fighting men beforehand, we will not have time to train them afterwards.

"d. In peacetime we cannot possibly maintain active forces large enough to insure victory in war.

"e. Nevertheless, we cannot lapse into unpreparedness. Men must be trained to survive not only against rifle fire, but also against bazookas, tanks, artillery, bombs, and perhaps radiation. Our century's Minutemen must be skilled as well as brave.

### TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

▲ **National Security Training:** Military training for 6 months. Trainees would then return to civilian life as Reserves, subject to call in an emergency for seven and one-half years. NST does not now exist.

▼ **Nonveteran:** Today, any man who has never had active duty in military service. NST trainees would be trained, nonveteran Reserves.

▲ **Ready Reserve:** Those Reserves to be called first in an emergency. Intended to consist mostly of NST trainees. In absence of any NST trainees, most Ready Reserves today are Korea and WW2 vets. Chief fresh source is draftees when they have served 2 years.

▲ **Selective Principle:** Calling men into service under the draft, with exemptions, deferments and classifications. Applies to nonveterans.

▲ **Stand-by Reserve:** Those Reserves supposed to be called last in an emergency.

▼ **Unselective Principle:** Calling civilians to active duty by military orders. Applies to Reserves. Draft exemptions, deferments, classifications don't apply.

## Summary of Recommendations

"Accordingly, the commission recommends that:

[1]

"All fit young men of 18 should enter the National Security Training pool upon registering with the Selective Service System.

[2]

"The trained nonveterans should serve ahead of the veterans to the extent practicable if there is another emergency.

"a. After six months of basic and technical training, National Security trainees should be transferred to the Reserve for seven and a half years and should be liable to recall ahead of veterans.

"b. As the implementation of National

Security Training proceeds, veterans of the present emergency who have served two years or more and who are not voluntarily participating in Ready Reserve activities should be transferred out of the Ready Reserve to Stand-by status upon their request as the national security permits.

[3]

"The trainees should become the basis of a realistic nonveteran reserve.

"a. Trainees should be allowed to satisfy their Ready Reserve liability by choosing between several options insofar as the mobilization base permits. Ready Reserve liability should be shortened depending upon the extent of participation by the individual Reservist.

"b. In addition, inducements to join units should be offered to trainees to encourage voluntary unit participation.

"c. The troop basis of Reserve forces should be fixed at an appropriate level based on requirements of the world situation; unorganized Ready Reservists should remain in a pool, subject to recall. There should be no effort to move all graduate trainees, either basic, specialists, or officers, into organized units above the required troop basis.

"d. Each trainee upon his entrance into the corps should be screened and classified as soon as practicable to determine his aptitudes, future work plans, and probable future residence and its proximity to existing Reserve facilities. He should be trained as near his home as possible. He should be encouraged to pursue through existing reserve training facilities specialist skills acquired while in the corps.

"e. Graduates of the program should be classified distinctly as members of a nonveteran Reserve, not intended to go on active duty unless the alternative is the recall of veteran Reservists.

"f. The Reserve obligation of young men who undertake certain professional and technical training should be held in abeyance until the completion of such training if they so wish.

"g. In an emergency the Selective Service System should recall Reservists who are not participating in Reserve activities and who do not have specific mobilization assignments in accordance with the selective standards applying to young men liable for service.

[4]

"Young men should draw lots upon registering with Selective Service to determine whether they will be liable for training or service.

"a. They should be notified of the result immediately.

"b. Young men who desire to enlist in the corps should be required to draw lots to determine whether they will be liable for training or service.

"c. Volunteering for the corps by those under 18 should be restricted to young men who have graduated from high school or who have left school for good reasons and have parental consent.

"d. Young men should be allowed to specify the month of the year following their 18th birthdays during which they prefer to be inducted, with priority being given to college students, farm workers, and industrial workers.

"e. Young men should be allowed to specify the service of their choice and should be accommodated to the extent possible within the over-all quotas.

"f. National Security Training should be prerequisite to the continuation of exemptions of nonveterans from induction for service because of participation in organized Reserve units, including the National Guard.

"g. Permissive deferments now authorized by regulation for men liable for induction for service should be disallowed for induction for training.

"h. The induction of young men in agriculture and industry should be delayed for seasonal work, although such delay should not continue for extended periods.

"i. Young men in high school should not be inducted for training until they graduate, cease to pursue their studies satisfactorily, or reach their 20th birthday, whichever occurs first.

"j. The induction of young men in college should be delayed until the end of the current academic year or until they cease pursuing their studies satisfactorily, whichever occurs first.

"k. As an interim measure, young men who, at the time of registration, have signed R.O.T.C. contracts committing them to liability for two years or more of active duty if a commission is tendered upon graduation should be considered to have fulfilled their obligation for training. Should they subsequently fail for any reason to fulfill their contract commitments, they should be inducted for training or service as appropriate.

"l. Present statutory deferments should continue for divinity students, conscientious objectors, sole surviving sons, and severe dependency hardship cases, but the number in these categories at age 18 will be very negligible.

DRAFT CHIEF HERSHEY

LEGION CMDR CONNELL

They approved NST Report

[5]

"National Security Training should begin on Jan. 1, 1955, or earlier, with at least 100,000 trainees. This number should taper upward as manpower availability and the size of the armed forces permit.

[6]

"In the training program, trainees should receive not more than six months and not less than 1,050 hours of actual training.

"a. Existing training facilities should be utilized for this program to their fullest capacity. No new major construction should be authorized unless absolutely necessary.

"b. Support personnel should not exceed the number authorized for similar training in the regular components.

"c. The trainees' rights to speak, to dissent, to believe as they choose, to equal justice under law, and to economic protection and good health should be maintained to the highest possible level.

"d. Trainees should be reinstated within their jobs if they wish within thirty days after their release from the corps.

"e. With two reservations, trainees should be subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice of 1951.

"f. Instructors in nonmilitary subjects should strive to present the broadest and most generally accepted principles of our society and should encourage individual discussions after formal lecture.

"g. Instructors should have the highest moral and ethical standards.

"h. Local citizen advisory committees should be formed to help improve the off-duty environment of the trainees.

"i. The commission should be consulted by the Department of Defense about the budget estimates for the operation of their corps before they are submitted to the President and should be required to submit cost studies on the program to the Congress.

"j. The commission should establish an inspection system to carry out the supervisory and reporting responsibilities imposed upon it by the Congress.

[7]

"'Basic military training' should be redefined in the light of twentieth century warfare.

"a. A careful, specialized study of present physical and mental rejection standards should be made by an independent, nonmilitary group.

"b. Basic literary courses should be offered to trainees who have not learned to read and write, and every effort should be made to utilize otherwise limited personnel in the Corps.

[8]

"National Security Training would add these specific values to our defensive posture and ability to survive:

"a. The nation would not again have to recall veteran Reservists ahead of nonveterans, removing the present deplorable inequity which has created a class of privileged deferees, while multiplying the burden on those who volunteer or are drafted to train and serve and then are the only trained reserve for any future emergency.

"b. The steadiness of our long-term preparedness might help deter war.

"c. Our young men would be trained to survive, so we might expect fewer military casualties in the event of war.

"d. The trainees could be of value to civil defense, especially those who joined their local civil defense units.

"e. We would be better prepared to contend with local aggression; to hold or seize vital surface areas; to protect our sea and air bases; to aid our allies before they were overrun; to use or refrain from using power weapons in accordance with moral and practical considerations; to follow up aerial blows against an enemy; and to contend with fifth column activities in time of war.

"f. The military establishment would be assured of the continuing existence of a training plant, manned and equipped, so that regular forces would not have to be broken up for training purposes in an emergency.

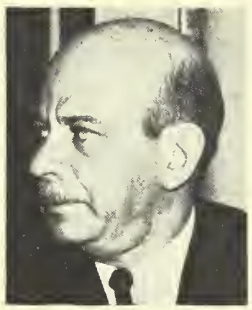
"g. The civilian Reserve components would be vitalized by a steady flow of trainees with 1,600 hours of training, or about 60 per cent ready, instead of 600 hours, or less than 20 per cent ready as at present. This can be accomplished in no other feasible way over the long run.

"h. Regular forces would be immediately available for duty in the theatre of operations, and Reserves could complete field

## MEMBERS OF NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

Kincaid

McLain


Adler

Compton

Atherton

**The President's 5-man Nat'l Security Training Commission comprises: Chmn., Julius Ochs Adler, vice-president and general manager, *The New York Times;* Warren Atherton, Past Nat'l Cmdr, The American Legion; Admiral Thomas C. Kincaid (Ret.), WW2 commander of United States 7th Fleet; Dr. Karl T. Compton, chmn. Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corp., and Lt. Gen. Raymond S. McLain, the only National Guard officer to command a corps in WW2.**

training by the time shipping was available for their transportation.

"i. Machinery would be created for classification and aptitude determination so that potential specialists could be encouraged to take further training in their status.

"j. The disadvantages of crisis psychology would be replaced, to some extent, by a calm sense of strength.

"k. The over-all investment, less camp sites and buildings which are already available, would be less than $2,700 per trainee. Under certain specified circumstances, National Security Training might save the nation's taxpayers several billions of dollars.

"l. Disruption of civilian life and the civilian economy would be reduced because the trainees would take the training at the natural break between high school and college or a career.

"m. To whatever extent our active forces could be safely reduced because of a strong nonveteran Reserve, more of our young men would have time for civilian pursuits, giving us a stronger national economy.

"n. Present uncertainties about military status would be reduced.

"o. National Security Training would be compatible with the best elements of our national heritage. It would not yield militarism under the provisions of law which require continuing general supervision of the operation of the corps by this independent, civilian-majority commission."

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MEMBERSHIP:

## Still Growing

At Christmas Legion membership was 21,609 over last year.

Not all posts could report, as did Post 293, Potter, Ark., that they had ten times more members than the town had residents. The reason: Post drew paid-up membership of 449 from all of its home county. Their claim: that they are the largest rural post in the Legion.

Many Posts were coming through with interesting ways to attract new members and encourage early sign-ups by old ones.

) Post 13, Colorado Springs, Col., found door knocking paid off with a 104% increase thus far over 1954.

) Post 245, Cross Plains, Wis., reported that by Armistice Day, for the 25th consecutive year, it was over its quota.

) Post 1, Atlanta, Ga., boasts of Albert I. Almand, who for 30 years has signed up a minimum of 100 members per year. His top year—179.

) Members of Post 40, Vinita, Okla., who don't make their quota have a goat left at their homes.

) In Mississippi Dept Cmdr Sam W. Waggoner III, has a Brahma bull to be given to the District Cmdr who reports the largest percentage of increase by year's end. Bull was one Department got from Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr Joe Adams, of Florida, in 1950 membership contest.

) Departments of California and Pennsylvania have a contest going. If California loses, a ton of coal will be dumped on Dept Cmdr Burke's lawn; if Pennsylvania loses, Dept Cmdr Selecky will have to provide mantle clock carved out of coal dug by him for Cmdr Burke. Selecky gets ton of oranges if Pennsylvania wins.

) Post 39, Arlington, Mass., came through with a membership card and Christmas gift for each son-in-service of a Post member.

) Post 1, Denver, Colo., lets paid-up members participate in drawing for 1954 Studebaker or other prizes including TV set and deep freeze unit.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

**Jobs, Honors, Activities**

*Richard C. Patterson, Jr.*, one of the Legion's founders, was named New York City's official greeter replacing Grover Whalen.

Immediate Past Nat'l Cmdr *Lewis K. Gough*, who is convalescing from an ulcer operation, elected to Board of Trustees of University of Southern California.

Air Force Major *Charles (Chuck) Yeager*, Post 111, Hamlin, W. Va., the first man to break through the sonic barrier, recently set a new world's speed record by flying at 1,650 miles per hour.

**Died**

NOVEMBER

*John J. Sullivan*, after a short illness, in Seattle, Wash. A founder of the Legion and one of its incorporators, he was one of the first Nat'l Vice Cmdrs (1919).

*Joseph W. Finley*, Past Dept Cmdr of Minnesota, of an acute respiratory ailment, in St. Paul, Minn.

DECEMBER

*Monte C. Sandlin*, Nat'l Historian 1948-53, of a heart attack at his home in Florence, Ala.

*Jesse W. Barrett*, Past Dept Cmdr of Missouri 1932-33, suddenly of a heart attack, in St. Louis, Mo.

*Birney Kent Farnsworth*, newly appointed to the Nat'l Public Relations Commission, of a stroke in Salt Lake City, Utah.

*Lester G. Block*, Past Dept Cmdr of New Jersey 1938-39, after a short illness, at Trenton, N. J.

*Verne R. Taylor*, Past Dept Cmdr of Nebraska 1936-37, after long illness.

*Fred B. Winter*, Past Dept Cmdr of Nebraska 1934-35, of injuries incurred in auto accident in Florida.

POST DOINGS:

As one of its rehabilitation programs (the principal activity to which the Post has dedicated itself), Post 807, Chicago, Ill., works with mentally disturbed ex-servicewomen. After one affair in which Post members danced with convalescing women, one of the patients wrote, "I don't suppose you realize what it means to know that there are people like the ones who entertained us last night, who are not too big or too busy to think of the women who served in the armed forces . . . it gives a little extra courage to those of us who must be here."

) Post 56, Bloomington, Ill., provided a walking device for 6-yr.-old Martha Jane Dickerson, polio victim. With the device, Martha Jane walked for first time in her life.

) Post 79, Ulysses, Kan., collaborated with Boy Scout Troop of La Junta, Col., in presenting a program of Indian dances to raise funds. Money went for special schooling for Joan Keister, deaf since infancy.

) Odessa, Minn., Post rented and cleared 20 acres of stony ground. Will farm it to earn money for Post activities.

) Post 15, Crowley, La., staged an amateur production to raise funds to purchase a new-type isolation incubator for premature babies.

) Post 1060, Brooklyn, N. Y., has distributed thousands of match books promoting the Back to God movement. Bearing religious messages on the cover, the books have had such wide distribution that inquiries concerning them have come from as far away as British Honduras. The Post has also distributed thousands of postcards appealing to parents to teach children to pray.

) Post 33, Beaumont, Tex., wonders if it is the only Post to include quadruplets in its membership. The Perricone Quads —Anthony, Bernard, Carl and Donald— vets of Korea, joined at same time.

) The Deise brothers, Clarence, LeRoy, and Thomas, all former officers of Post 61, Sacramento, Cal., were presented lifetime memberships by Dept Cmdr William R. Burke.

) Mr. & Mrs. Horace Dearborn are Commander and President respectively of Post and Unit 38, Lexington, Mass. Their son, Murray, is Senior Vice Commander of the Post, and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Murray Dearborn, is Vice President of the Unit.

) Including near relatives, there are 17 members of the Haskell family who are members of Post and Unit 12, Beverly, Mass.

) Since 1919, Post 385, New York, N.Y., has spent $229,000 for rehab work. Projects include: birthday and Christmas gifts to vets in hospitals; air-conditioning equipment for paraplegic and quadriplegic wards at VA Hospital, Bronx, N. Y.; TV project at VA Hospital, Sunmount, N. Y.

### TORNADO DISASTER:

Post 3, Vicksburg, Miss., got warm praise from city and state officials for its work following the tornado disaster which hit the city on Dec. 5.

Legionnaires worked at rescue and salvage operations, with the Auxiliary helping at hospitals and Post headquarters which was opened to victims of the disaster.

More than 300 members put in over 21,000 man hours in restoring the city to near normal operations and over $1500 of Post funds were spent.

The Legion was praised by Mayor Kelly, State Adjt General W. P. Wilson and Miss Ruth Gilmore, administrator of the Lutheran Hospital who said, "We could not have operated our hospital had it not been for the heaters, food and laundry service furnished by Legionnaires and Auxiliary members."

Dept Hq at the War Memorial Building in Jackson, Miss., has established a Vicksburg Disaster Relief Fund which is accepting contributions from Posts, Legionnaires and others. Among early contributors was Post 121 of Waco, Tex., which was hit by a tornado a few months ago.

### AMERICANISM:

## More Front Groups

The U. S. Attorney General's office has recently added 42 groups to its list of subversive organizations, bringing the total listed to 236.

New designees include "Committees" for Constitutional & Political Freedom; for Defense of the Pittsburgh 6; for Peace & Brotherhood Festival in Philadelphia; for Protection of the Bill of Rights; to Uphold the Bill of Rights; for World Youth Friendship & Cultural Exchange; to Defend Marie Richardson. Also "Councils" of Greek-Americans; for Jobs, Relief & Housing.

Also "American Committees" for the Settlement of Jews in Birobdijan; to Survey Labor Conditions in Europe. Also American Poles for Peace.

Others include Baltimore Forum; Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee; Bulgarian-American People's League of the U.S.A.; California Emergency Defense Committee; Chopin Cultural Center; Frederick Doulgass Educational Center; Harlem Trade Union Council; Jewish Culture Society; Joint Council of Progressive Italian-Americans; Labor Council for Negro Rights; Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon; Maurice Braverman Defense Committee.

Also, Nat'l Committee for Freedom of the Press; Nat'l Labor Conference for Peace; North Philadelphia Forum; Peace Information Center; People's Drama, Inc.; Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Rights; Political Prisoners' Welfare Committee; Provisional Committee of Citizens for Peace, Southwest Area; Puerto Ricans United; Quad City Committee for Peace; Santa Barbara Peace Forum; Tri-State Negro Trade Union Council; Union of New York Veterans; United Committee of Jewish Societies and Landsmanschaft Federations; Voice of Freedom Committee; Washington Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, and Yugoslav-American Cooperative Home, Inc.

### COMING EVENTS:

Child Welfare Conferences:

Area "B" Washington, D. C., Sheraton Park Hotel, Feb. 5-6. Area "A" Boston, Mass., Hotel Touraine, Feb. 19-20. Auxiliary will hold an Area Rehabilitation Conference in each Area on the two days prior to Child Welfare Conferences.

Rehabilitation Conference, Area "A", Boston, Mass., Hotel Touraine, Feb. 19-20.

Boy Scout Week, Feb. 7-13.

Child Welfare Liaison Sub-committee of Nat'l Executive Committee, Indianapolis, Feb. 12-14.

Rehabilitation Conference including Rehab Executive Section, Area Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and General members; Nat'l Executive Committee Liaison Sub-committee; Nat'l Vice Commanders; Nat'l Chaplains; Field Representatives and certain District Rehab Representatives, Washington, March 1-5.

Department Oratorical Contest Winners must be certified to Nat'l Americanism Commission on or before March 22.

### BRIEFLY NOTED:

) Legion's indorsement of 1954 Red Cross drive for funds and members gets strong support of Simon H. Schneider. A member of Post 678, New York, N. Y., he came through for 14th consecutive year with 5 pints of blood for Red Cross Blood Bank, (the maximum allowance for an individual). His total to date: 70 pints.

) Department of South Dakota had its tenth annual pheasant feed for patients in VA Hospitals. Post at Artesian supplied most birds—397. Pheasants from 46 Posts weighed two tons. Frozen locker plants and S. D. Dept of Game and Fish assisted.

) Chief Nganga died Oct. 29. Nganga, chief of Mele Village on Efati, New Hebrides, was known to many WW2 servicemen. His death was reported in a letter to Arthur C. Adams, USNR, of Post 585, San Carlos, Cal., from Chief Nganga's son, Joe Edwin Nganga.

) Members of Post 13, Woodbury, N. J., were guests for their regular meeting at home of Major Alexander R. Lawson, AUS (ret.), whose collection of 400 slides from original paintings showing uniforms of American history has been called outstanding Americana.

) Amy Patmore, 90, longtime Legionnaire whose ship was torpedoed on way to France in WW1, was presented a Life Membership by Post 344, N. Y. A chief nurse of one of the largest AEF hospitals, her post-WW1 rehab work includes getting a floor set aside for women patients at VA Hospital, Bronx County, N. Y.

) Post 185, Denver, Col., presented Life Membership to "Hershey" Miyamura, Medal of Honor winner of Gallup, N. M.

) In Ridgely, W. Va., Post 136 is giving high school a bronze plaque in honor of William Shuck, former Post Historian, posthumous winner of Congressional Medal of Honor.

# Franklin D'Olier Dead

1st Commander . . . D'Olier

Franklin D'Olier, first National Commander of The American Legion and long-time head of the Prudential Insurance Co., died on December 10 in Morristown Memorial Hospital, Morristown, N. J. He was 76 years old. His home was at Basking Ridge, N. J., and he was a member of Post 59, Morristown, N. J.

A founder of The American Legion, D'Olier was one of the group of 20 who attended the dinner at the French Military Club on Feb. 15, 1919 to make plans for the caucus to be held on March 15-17 in Paris. He began his state-side Legion career at the Post level and was one of the organizers and first Commander of Post 136 Ardmore, Pa. He served as chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the St. Louis Caucus in May, 1919 where he was appointed to head the State Organization Division of Nat'l Hq then in New York City. During this time he prepared plans for the 1st Natl Convention to be held in Minneapolis, Minn., where he was elected National Commander.

Born in Burlington, N. J., in 1877, Franklin D'Olier was educated at Van Resselaer Seminary and Princeton University from which he graduated in 1898. Entering his father's textile business in Philadelphia, he was president of the company at the outbreak of WW1.

Commissioned a captain in the spring of 1917, D'Olier was in France three months later. His assignment at GHQ was the organization of the salvage service of the AEF. He received successive promotions to major and lieutenant colonel and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor.

In 1926 he joined the Prudential Insurance Company as vice president and became president of the company in 1938. Under his direction the company was converted from a stock corporation to a mutual company owned entirely by its policyholders.

In 1946 D'Olier became chairman of the board of directors of Prudential and continued to serve actively as a director of the company until his death. He was also a director of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark, N. J.; National Biscuit Company; Pennsylvania Railroad; General Refractories Company; American Enka Corporation and the Morristown Trust Company.

In 1941 he accompanied then Nat'l Cmdr Milo J. Warner to England. His study of England's civil defense program during the blitz attacks was incorporated in the civil defense handbook produced by the Nat'l Security Commission. When war came to the U. S. in December of 1941, The Legion's manual was the only thing of its kind in existence and millions of copies were printed and distributed.

In 1944 in answer to a request by Secretary of War Stimson, D'Olier organized and directed the United States Strategic Bombing Survey. This group of observers and technicians worked in both the European and Pacific theaters of war gathering data on the effectiveness of air bombardment "upon the will and capacity of the enemy to resist." Among the recommendations made in the report of the mission were those asking for a separate Air Force and creation of a Department of Defense.

At various times he had been called upon to serve as chairman of the New Jersey committee of the U. S. Treasury War Finance Committee; state chairman of the USO; Civilian Defense director of the 2nd Corps Area and as member of the New Jersey State Economic Commission. He was a life trustee of Princeton University.

His wife, the former Helen Kitchen of Philadelphia, died in 1950. He is survived by his son Franklin, Jr. of Wynnewood, Pa., and two daughters, Mrs. Esty Stowell of Convent, N. J. and Mrs. Mahlon Pitney of New Vernon, N. J.

Funeral services were held at St. Peters Episcopal Church, Morristown, N. J., on December 12. In attendance were Past Nat'l Cmdrs James F. O'Neil, Harry Colmery and Milo J. Warner; Nat'l Vice Cmdr Herbert M. Walker; Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr Thomas E. Paradine and Nat'l Executive Committeeman H. Armand deMasi of Italy.

The official delegation from the Dept of New Jersey was headed by NEC member William G. McKinley; Alternate NEC member Albert E. McCormick; Dept Vice Cmdr M. J. Hennegan and Past Cmdr Judge Richard Hartshorne.

# MORE VETERANS WHOSE REMOVAL FROM VA HOSPITALS IS SOUGHT

The House of Delegates of The American Medical Association is leading a nationwide campaign to end all care in veterans hospitals for veterans with non-service-connected disabilities. Dr. Edward J. McCormick, President of the AMA, said in Oklahoma City recently that care of these veterans by the VA is "a threat to private enterprise."

On this page, The American Legion continues to cite case histories of VA patients who would be denied care if non-service-connected care for broke veterans is ended. All told, Legion Field Service men have summarized 5,000 bedside interviews so far. 43 cases were listed here last month. More will be listed in future issues.

CASE NO. 44
AGE: 60
DISABILITY: Diabetes — Cancer of pancreas
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: $500.00
REMARKS: Forced to give up employment in 1950 on account of disabilities. Was in private hospital twice in 1952. Exhausted savings — has no income except Part III pension.

CASE NO. 45
AGE: 58
DISABILITY: Hypertension — Pneumonia
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: None
REMARKS: This is a female veteran whose husband is seriously ill and unable to work. Cannot pay private doctor. Only income is Part III pension.

CASE NO. 46
AGE: 61
DISABILITY: Sigmoidectomy — Hemorrhoids
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: $2,000.00
REMARKS: Had extensive private hospitalization. Formerly owned small feed store but forced to sell in 1950. Wife works occasionally at odd jobs. Part III pension is only income.

CASE NO. 47
AGE: 73
DISABILITY: Rheumatic heart disease
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: $1200.00
REMARKS: Veteran was in private hospital four times in 1952. Exhausted all savings. Not employed for 20 years. Lives with sister.

CASE NO. 48
AGE: 63
DISABILITY: Emphysema
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: $50.00
REMARKS: Veteran was formerly a coalminer — unemployed for 6 years. Received miners welfare until 1948 and since that time has received miners pension and Part III. Has to support blind son and pay medical expenses for sick wife averaging about $35.00 a month. Received small medical benefits from U.M.W. Union.

CASE NO. 49
AGE: 64
DISABILITY: Cancer of prostate
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: $100.00
REMARKS: Veteran unemployed for over a year. Daughter and 6 children living in veteran's home while son-in-law is in military service. Has no income other than Part III pension.

CASE NO. 50
DISABILITY: Leukemia — Anemia
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: Unknown
REMARKS: Has been suffering from anemia condition since 1929. Has no funds to pay private doctor. Private physician advised veteran to go to VA.

CASE NO. 51
AGE: 49
DISABILITY: Bronchiectasis
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: $2000.00
REMARKS: Spent all savings in private hospital before going to VA. Has not worked since 1951 because of physical condition.

CASE NO. 52
AGE: 77
DISABILITY: Cardiac
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: $75.00
REMARKS: Veteran unemployed for 20 years. Formerly worked as railroad flagman. Living with brother. Only income is Part III pension.

CASE NO. 53
AGE: 26
DISABILITY: Stricture of colon
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: See Remarks
REMARKS: Veteran has been in private hospital 12 times since 1946. Bills paid by miners welfare fund. Health forced veteran to give up mining and now no longer eligible for miners welfare benefits. Has wife and 2 children—supported by veteran's mother.

CASE NO. 54
AGE: 24
DISABILITY: Fractured spine
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: $25.00
REMARKS: Korea veteran discharged from service less than month when injured in accident. Moved from private hospital because of no funds.

CASE NO. 55
AGE: 21
DISABILITY: Epilepsy, Grand Mal
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: $225.00
REMARKS: Korea veteran—has been having seven or eight seizures a month and unable to work on account of condition. Dependent upon his father for support.

CASE NO. 56
AGE: 32
DISABILITY: Hepatitis
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: See Remarks
REMARKS: Veteran was in private hospital before VA admission. Bill paid by miners welfare. No income now. Wife and 4 children living on credit.

CASE NO. 57
AGE: 24
DISABILITY: Separated fracture left radius
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: $560.00
REMARKS: Veteran spent all money saved in service for care by private doctor and hospital before going to VA. Is a Korea veteran.

CASE NO. 58
AGE: 43
DISABILITY: Malnutrition
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: $30.00
REMARKS: Veteran unemployed for 2½ years due to industrial accident. Only income is $23.00 a week from workmen's compensation and service-connected compensation of 10% for eye condition. Wife also ill. Part III pension denied.

CASE NO. 59
AGE: 38
DISABILITY: Stricture of bowels
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: None
REMARKS: Could not pay private doctor who recommended VA hospital. Has service-conection for asthma evaluated at 60%. Only worked 6 weeks in two years due to physical condition.

CASE NO. 60
AGE: 33
DISABILITY: Cardiovaseular disease
EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TREATMENT: $65.00
REMARKS: Veteran was taken to private hospital. When private doctor learned veteran had no money, doctor immediately called VA and arranged for admission. Veteran is a plumber apprentice.

FUND RAISING:

## Legion Not in Scandal

Fund raising for veterans got a black eye in December. A N. Y. State investigating committee revealed that the Disabled American Veterans had raised more than $21 million from the public in 3 years in the name of disabled veterans, of which about $17 million went to pay for fund-raising and for general administrative expenses.

Legionnaires are advised that gifts to the Legion Endowment Fund are not subject to either fund-raising or general Legion administrative charges. Income from the $7,147,493.12 Legion fund is spent only on (a) veterans rehabilitation and service, (b) child welfare, and (c) actual expenses of administering the fund itself. The Legion Endowment Fund Corporation officers serve without charge. Of $167,514.76 income from the fund in 1952, $4,288 met all fund administration costs—or $6 (out of income) for every $10,000 in the fund itself. 100% of gifts go into the capital of the fund.

$5 million of the fund was raised in 1925 by public subscription. A little over $2 million has been added from Legion operating surpluses since, and from occasional gifts. Recently the Post Mortem Club of Washington, D. C., gave $100 in memory of the late Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson. On that occasion, Past Nat'l Cmdr Harry W. Colmery (Kan.), fund corporation president, noted that further gifts to the fund could be put to good use.

The Legion Endowment Fund income meets only a fraction of annual national Legion Rehabilitation and Child Welfare costs. Members' dues pay biggest part of yearly bill. Substantial additions come from gifts of the Legion Auxiliary, the 40&8 and the 8&40. A major source of Auxiliary funds is annual poppy sales. The disabled vets who make the poppies get part of the proceeds. Poppy sellers are volunteers, and no part of poppy sale proceeds are charged to general administration costs.

The Legion, with the biggest veterans' service program in the country, has a national Rehabilitation budget for 1954 of $806,200. Members' 1954 dues will account for $700,000 of this item. Dues from prior years will add $1,200. Endowment Fund earnings will account for $80,000, and a $25,000 gift from the Auxiliary will provide the balance.

A 1954 national Child Welfare Budget of $148,000 will come from (a) Endowment Fund earnings, $80,000, (b) Auxiliary gift, $15,000, (c) 40 & 8 gift, $50,000 and (d) 8 & 40 gift, $3,000.

Departments, Districts and Posts will, in total, spend more on these same programs.


# Time to SWITCH to something BETTER?

IF YOU'RE ready to switch to new and better things — we'd like to make this suggestion.

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Sniff ¼-ounce samples of Calvert and your present brand for pleasing aroma. **Taste** each whiskey critically to judge flavor, smoothness—and freedom from bite. **Choose** the one that really pleases you more.

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**FREE WHISKEY TASTE TEST KIT!**

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CALVERT DISTILLERS CORP., NEW YORK CITY

# MISSING IN KOREA

## Army

**1st Cavalry Div.—Cpl. Walter V. Jensen** missing since Nov. 2, 1950. Anyone knowing anything about him please write his mother, Mrs. Miriam Jensen Kynell, Box 56-A, Homer, Alaska.

**3rd Inf. Div., 7th Inf. Regt., Co. F—Pvt. William H. Johnson** missing since December 3, 1950. Anyone knowing anything about his disappearance or his whereabouts please write his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Shulie Johnson, R.R. 1, Otisco, Ind.

**187th Airborne Inf. Regt., Co. K, 2nd Platoon—Cpl. Arthur Richard Musgrave** reported missing Nov. 29, 1950; last seen at Hajoyang-ni. Anyone having any information about him please write his mother, Mrs. Mildred Musgrave, P. O. Box 2532, Tampa, Fla.

**7th Div., 32nd Inf. Regt., Co. C—Lt. Richard M. Price** reported missing March 25, 1953, on Old Baldy. No news since then. Any information about him would be appreciated by his wife, Mrs. Richard M. Price, 415 3rd Ave. No., Clinton, Iowa.

**7th Cav. Regt., Co. A—Pvt. Wayne K. Floto** missing since Oct. 12, 1951. Any information about him would be appreciated by his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Floto, R.R. 1, Mt. Morris, Ill.

**7th Inf. Div., 17th Inf. Regt., Co. I—PFC Gerald Benson Whiterock** reported missing July 9, 1953. Anyone having any information about him please write his mother, Mrs. Mamie Thomas, Owyhee, Nev.

**3rd Inf. Div., 3rd Med. Bn., Ambulance Co.—Sgt. Albert Mintz** missing Nov. 27, 1950. Anyone having any information about him please write his mother, Mrs. Elina Mintz, Salisbury Road, Sheffield, Mass.

**2nd Div., 38th Inf. Regt., Co. F—PFC Keith K. Clark** reported missing Jan. 7, 1951 in vicinity of Wonju. Aug. 27, 1953, he was reported to have died June 1, 1951 at Camp No. 2, North Korea. Anyone who was with him when he died or who knew him in Korea please write his mother, Mrs. Myrtle J. Clark, Angie, La.

**24th Div., 19th Inf. Regt., Co. E, Motor Pool—Cpl. Eugene (Bud) Helms** last seen July 20, 1950, driving supply truck at the withdrawal of Tajon. His parents, Mr. & Mrs. Henry Helms, 46 N. State St., Rittman, Ohio, would appreciate hearing from anyone who knows anything about him.

**2nd Div., 38th Inf. Regt., Co. K—PFC Joseph E. Miller** missing Feb. 12, 1951, north of Wonju. His father, R. C. Miller, Sr., Route 4, Box 494, Kannapolis, N. C., would appreciate receiving any information about him.

**34th Inf. Regt., Heavy Mortar Co.—Pvt. Walter E. Thomas** missing July 20, 1950. Anyone knowing the circumstances of his disappearance or having any information about him please write his mother, Mrs. Ardo Thomas, Bainbridge, N. Y.

**8th Cav. Regt., 3rd Bn., Co. M—PFC Joseph W. Mick** missing Nov. 2, 1950, at Unsan. His parents, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Mick, Sr., 213 Clark St., Tomah, Wis., would appreciate hearing from anyone who knew him and/or from anyone who knows what happened to him.

**57th Field Artillery Bn., Battery B—Cpl. Earnest R. Robertson** reported missing Dec. 6, 1950. Anyone knowing what happened to him please write his mother, Mrs. Beulah H. Robertson, Box 243, Narrows, Va.

**2nd Div., 38th Inf. Regt., 3rd Bn., Med. Hq. Co.—Cpl. Leslie J. Jones** missing Nov. 30, 1950, near Kunu-ri. Anyone having any information about him please write his mother, Mrs. James A. Jones, R. D. 1, Waterville, N. Y.

**9th Inf. R.C.T., Co. K—Cpl. Oscar H. Hargrove** captured Feb. 12, 1951. Any fellow prisoner having any information about him please write his mother, Mrs. Hyacinth Stevenson, 4126 Tuscarora St., Baton Rouge, La.

**31st Inf. Regt., Co. M—Paul E. Latond** missing since the withdrawal from North Korea, Nov.-Dec. 1950. Anyone knowing anything about him and/or the circumstances of his disappearance please write his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Louis I. Latond, 10 Burhans Ave., Warrensburg, N. Y.

## Navy

**Fighter Squadron 74—Ensign Ronald D. Eaton** reported missing June 25, 1952, southeast of Wonsan. Anyone having any information about him kindly write his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Bernard H. N. Eaton, 80 Main Street, Wilmington, Mass.

**1st Marine Division, 7th Marines, Co. H—PFC Shellie Peake, Jr.**, last heard from Dec. 2, 1950, during fighting around Chosin Reservoir. No official record of his death or capture; he was not returned with the other POW's. Anyone, especially ex-POW's and those who served with him, who knows anything about him and/or the circumstances of his disappearance please contact his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Shellie Peake, RFD 1, Ridgeway, S. C.

## Air

**13th Bomb Squadron—A/1c Jerome (Jerry) Karpowicz** bailed out of B-26 around Kaesong May 17, 1953. Reported not to have been injured. Missing from same flight and also not heard from is Lt. Clifford Sellman. Anyone having any information about Jerry Karpowicz please write Mr. & Mrs. Barney Karpowicz, Crivitz, Wis.

**91st Strat. Recon. Sqdn.—S/Sgt. Clifford H. Mast** missing over North Korea July 4, 1952. Last seen preparing to bail out of airplane. His father, W. A. Mast, P. O. Box 5051, Sta. C, Spokane 21, Wash., would like to hear from anyone who knew his son or who has any information about him.

**5th Air Force, 8th Fighter Bomber Group, 80th Fighter Bomber Sqdn.—1st Lt. Jerry D. Bingaman** reported missing Jan. 24, 1952 near Kunuri. Anyone knowing anything about him or the circumstances of his disappearance please write his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Douglas J. Bingaman, 6521 Julian Ave., St. Louis 14, Mo.

# COMRADES IN DISTRESS

## Army

**Camp Lee, Virginia (WWI)—James Milton Wilcox** was struck by lightning while at the rifle range Aug. 31, 1918; he was subsequently hospitalized. Anyone who remembers this accident please write Wilcox at Saunderstown, R. I. Claim pending.

**38th Div., 139th Field Artillery (WWI)**—Anyone who remembers **Lawrence I. Baker** being carried from the barracks to the infirmary at Pleurmell, France, and his hospitalization at Camp Hospital 15 because of head and eye trouble, please write him at General Delivery, Brooksville, Fla. Claim pending.

**Motor Transport Co. 351, Fort Sill, Okla., 1919—** Need to contact anyone who remembers my cough and bronchitis after having scarlet fever. Especially need to hear from Lt. Young, Sgt. Lloyd Buss, and Randolph Apperson, or from anyone who can furnish the address of any or all of these individuals. Write Lyman A. Carpenter, 1515 2nd Ave., So., Denison, Iowa.

**126th Engr. Combat Bn., Co. A, Co. B, Hq & Service Co., Motor Pool**—Doctors, nurses, and other servicemen who remember Major Ryan's jeep driver please write **Roger Lambert**, 5745 Magnolia St. (North), St. Petersburg, Fla. Ulcer history dating back to service in England.

**Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, Station Hospital**—Need to locate **Helen Maystrovich (2nd Lt. Army Nurse Corps, 1945)** to establish claim. Anyone knowing her whereabouts write John W. Davis, Hidden Acres, Dahlonega, Ga.

**168th Station Hospital, England**—Anyone who remembers **Alfred Anthony Gemma** with this unit in early 1945 please contact him at 237 Ives Road, Warwick, R. I. Claim pending.

**164th Supply Co., Camp Green, N. C., Aug.-Sept. 1917—Conrad J. Pederson** was Wagon Master Sergeant during this period. In order to substantiate a claim, affidavits are needed from persons who served with him. Write John E. Asphoim, Service Officer, Veterans' Welfare Commission, P. O. Box 848, Anaconda, Mont.

**484th AAA Bn.**—Legion Service Officer wishes to contact former **Capt. Martin H. Carswell** for information to assist a veteran. Last known address: River Park Apartments, White Plains, N. Y. Write Ralph W. Hills, CSO, Box 306, Georgetown, S. C.

**Base Area Command, Base F, Finschhafen, New Guinea**—Statements needed to establish claim. Need to hear from office staff of Base Area Command; particularly recall Lt. Cosby, Morrison, Tyson. Write **Walter Kostoleeki**, 2219 Maynard Ave., Utica, N. Y.

**Ft. McClellan, Alabama, 1944-45**—Anyone who remembers **Frank Watson** suffering a head injury while on a night patrol during basic training in early 1945 please write him at Coushatta, La. Need help to establish claim, especially from Leroy W. Littlejohn or Frank Loory who were with him when he was hurt, or from Capt. Merriel who had charge of the dispensary. A Sgt. Brown or other members of the **1932 G. S., Co. A, 3rd Platoon in England** may recall his being on the sick list there because of the same complaint.

## Navy

**U.S.S. Lakeside (WWI)**—While on convoy duty, **Gunner's Mate 1st Class Robert D. Rhodes**, received head injury as he was rescuing men from torpedoed oil ship. Those who served with him please write his widow, Mrs. Robert D. Rhodes, R-1, Box 161, Sanford, Fla.

**Baren Field, Pensacola, Fla., 1943-44**—Widow of veteran needs help. Anyone who knew **Edward Louis De Curtins, AOM 3/c**, and/or who has any information about the accident which befell him, please contact Roy Keller, 1451 Edward L. Grant Highway, Bronx 52, N. Y.

## Air

**15th Air Force, 99th Bomb Group, 348th Bomb Sqdn.**—Need to contact **S/Sgt. Louis P. ("The Lug") Desanlnier**, right waist gunner with whom I flew missions from Foggia, Italy, during 1944. Write Edward C. Gaumer, Box 96, West Lafayette, Ohio.

**926th Quartermaster Boat Co., Army Air Forces—** Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Joseph Rapp, who was a T/Sgt. in the Canal Zone 1943-45, please write **John L. Galatas,** Rte. 2, Box 148, Slidell, La. Galatas suffered a fall while serving under Rapp (last known address: 3157 Tilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.) and needs Rapp's testimony concerning this fall. Claim pending.

THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
NOVEMBER 30, 1953

ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand and on deposit | | $ 744,224.62 |
| Receivables | | 397,141.13 |
| Inventories | | 386,060.05 |
| Invested Funds | | 659,193.03 |
| Permanent Trusts: | | |
| Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund | $ 256,340.89 | |
| Employees' Retirement Trust Fund | 1,365,593.94 | 1,621,934.83 |
| Real Estate | | 973,972.65 |
| Furniture, and Fixtures, less depreciation | | 261,184.82 |
| Deferred Charges | | 61,427.68 |
| | | $5,105,138.81 |

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Current Liabilities | | $ 324,369.45 |
| Funds restricted as to use | | 77,217.31 |
| Deferred Income | | 1,732,862.08 |
| Permanent Trusts: | | |
| Overseas Graves Decoration Trust | $ 256,340.89 | |
| Employees' Retirement Trust | 1,376,989.44 | 1,633,330.33 |
| Net Worth: | | |
| Restricted Capital: | | |
| Reserve Fund | 23,852.20 | |
| Restricted Fund | 17,978.73 | |
| Reserve for construction Wash. Office | 44,699.18 | |
| Real Estate | 973,972.65 | |
| Reserve for Rehabilitation | 317,941.07 | |
| Reserve for Child Welfare | 20,627.54 | |
| Unrestricted Capital: | 1,399,071.47 | |
| Excess of Expense over Income | 61,711.83 | 1,337,359.64 |
| | | $5,105,138.81 |

# OUTFIT REUNIONS

**43rd Inf. Div. Veterans Assn.**—8th annual convention, Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 11-12; Wentworth-by-the-Sea Hotel. For details write the Assn's Nat'l Hq, State Armory, Hartford, Conn.

**78th Div. Assn.**—Mid-winter reunion, North Bergen, N. J., Feb. 20; Schutzen Park. Info from Seymour Cohen, 620 High St., Newark, N. J.

**308th Infantry Post, 77th Division**—35th annual reunion dinner, New York, N. Y., Feb. 13; Grand Street Boys Club. For info write Sal Dacci, 308th Inf. Post, 28 E. 39th St., New York, N. Y.

**"The Fighting 60" (WWI)**—36th annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20; Sherman Hotel. Write K. N. Pollard, 2713 Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

**302nd Engineers (both WWs)**—Annual reunion dinner, New York, N. Y., Feb. 20; 77th Division Club. Info from Louis E. Herborn, 302nd Engineers Post, The American Legion, 28 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.

**Persian Gulf Command Veterans Org.**—7th annual convention, Puente, Calif., June 26-27; La Puente Handball Club. Auxiliary "Gookettes" also invited. For reservations and info write Bob Greek, 235 E. Caldwell, Compton, Calif.

**5th Air Force, 309th Bomb Wing**—Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20-21; Congress Hotel. Write Jim Horkan, 100 Seward. B-3, Detroit 2, Mich.

## A WAHINE FOR THE CAPTAIN

*(Continued from page 13)*

The old man had said he wanted one for his bunk.

The elevator girl was of some help. When I asked her if they had "wahines" on the third floor, she exhibited two or three gold teeth in a nice smile and said, "Yes." There was only one other passenger in the elevator and he was a sleepy old man of indefinite origin. I decided against asking him anything. We stopped and gold teeth said, "Third, please." I got out.

Far back in the right corner, I could see pillows piled high in some type of display. I headed for them. Before I got there I came face to face with another large array. Bedspreads, coverlets, puffs, quilts, and colored sheets . . . the works. Stopping and lighting a cigarette, I let my eyes rove over the stacks of merchandise before me. Before I had spied the object of my shopping, a voice from two points abaft my starboard shoulder said, "May I help you, sir?"

I turned around.

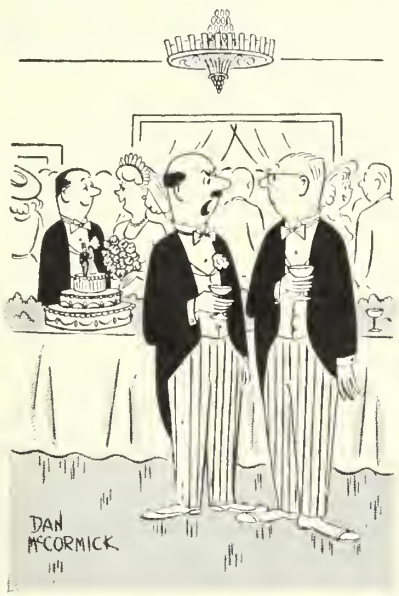
She wasn't particularly bad looking—late twenties, maybe—but too hefty for me. She did have a nice smile, though. An insistent one that just stayed there and smiled some more at you. Cow-like.

"Why, yes," I said. "I think you can show me what I'm looking for. I want a wahine . . . preferably light brown . . . something nice for around ten dollars."

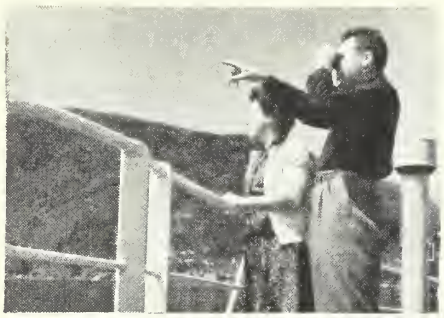
"Ooh," she said, and the smile seemed a little uncertain, but remained.

"What did you say, sir. What . . . ?" she finally got out.

"A wa-he-knee." I pronounced it slowly and positively.




**"What do you mean 'losing a daughter'? Where do you think they're going to live?"**
AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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"What for, for heaven's sake?" This time she giggled and clapped a hand to her mouth.

I stood looking at her for several seconds. This grinning, giggling creature was *some* saleslady! It was none of her blankety-blank business what I wanted the wahine for, but telling her seemed the easiest way out.

"For my captain's bunk, if you must know. Now, how about showing me something."

This time she added "Lieutenant" after the "Ooh" and her smile almost disappeared. Before I could explain about how the old man's cabin looked 4.0 except for a wahine on the bunk, and why he wanted a light brown one to go with the two shades of green paint in his cabin—she was gone!

But not for long. Back she trotted with a graying, dignified lady in tow; the type that has "career woman" written all over her.

"May I help you?" Softly and professionally put.

I repeated word for word what I had told number one. Slowly, so that each word was spread out before her.

She let me finish. Just barely.

"I'm sorry, Lieutenant. I'll have to summon Mr. Crimmins." She turned and stamped off with furious strides.

This was getting to be a routine. Tell 'em what you want and watch 'em retreat! Nuts.

Mr. Crimmins came striding into view, resplendent in attire and, at once, repulsive. Something about him—his silly-looking mustache or the high gloss of his nails—riled my blood. He looked like a pompous, overdressed sissy to me. *I'll bet he wears . . .* I thought to myself.

"Help you, sir? There seems to be some slight misunderstanding." Cool, quick, with his eyes roving a space behind my head.

I told him. I told him I wanted a wahine; a nice light brown one; one that cost no more than ten bucks; one that my captain would like on his bunk. I told him more. I told him I had already asked two salesladies to show me something; that neither had; that I was getting impatient and the captain was probably getting impatient, too, sitting there waiting for his wahine.

Mr. Crimmins's face took on a familiar reddish color. His lip quivered. He bit on it and glowered at me. He didn't like me. His expression said, "I smell something bad" and he was staring straight at me. He inhaled deeply and his words were no longer cool and quick. He spat venom. Slowly, and straight ahead.

"Lieutenant, I guess you think you're cute. Very, very cute." He emphasized that. "Well, the game's over! You've had your little joke, crude as it is. You've insulted Miss Otis and Miss Summers. You've taken my time. You've . . . I suggest you get out of here and take your juvenile games elsewhere."

Just in time I got my temper under control. A warning buzzer sounded in my skull. *Hold it, Hotshot! You're in the Navy now. Naval officers don't slug people. Remember?*

I looked at the fancy bird in front of me and made up my mind.

"Take me to the manager, Crimmins. I have a complaint to make, and he's the one to hear it. Either that or I let the air out of your tires right now and right here."

He snorted but got underway. I followed hard on his heels.

It didn't take us long to reach the biggest office on the fourth floor. The sign read: "Mr. Malcolm Ferguson, Manager."

Outside the heavy oak door sat a desk with a good-looking female behind it. She was something special. Black hair, gray eyes, and a white off-the-shoulder peasant blouse. That was all I could see, but enough to be able to evaluate the rest. Yummy!

After adjusting his tie, Crimmins spoke to the girl at the desk.

"We would like to see Mr. Ferguson, please. A personnel complaint by this naval officer."

She looked at me for a moment with real interest. Then she flicked a switch and told Mr. Ferguson that Crimmins and a naval lieutenant were desirous of seeing him.

"Send them in," he boomed.

Crimmins timidly knocked on the large door and sidled in. I followed, but with more assurance. Mr. Ferguson didn't scare me. I was a customer, not an employee.

"Good afternoon, gentlemen." The voice boomed again, even in a thickly carpeted, all-paneled room. Mr. Ferguson wasn't a big man; he was short and knobby, but his voice was big. He rose from his desk and moved out into the room to meet us, extending his hand to me.

"Ferguson's my name, sir."

"I'm Lieutenant Douglas, Mr. Ferguson. Glad to know you."

He nodded at my antagonist and said, "Good afternoon, Crimmins. Now, gentlemen, what can I do for you?"

"Mr. Ferguson," I said, "I'm disgusted. I came to this store to buy something. All I've gotten so far is the silent treatment by two salesladies and a lot of guff from this character here. He even told me to leave the store and go elsewhere. I'm going to do just that! But, before I do, I want the top brass around here to know what a discourteous, pompous pipsqueak they've got down there on the third floor."

Crimmins was livid. Mr. Ferguson saw his color and, as a cover-up for his embarrassment, asked me to sit down in a large leather chair near the window.

"Now, then, Crimmins. What's this all about?" he said after a decent interval.

"I . . . this officer was downright insulting to both Miss Otis and Miss Summers. He told them he wanted 'a ten-dollar wahine,' and to show him what we had. Miss Summers finally came to me. I thought she must have misunderstood him. But no! He even had the gall to say the same thing to me. Said he wanted one for 'his captain's bunk.' Now, Mr. Ferguson, I don't tolerate that

**"Oh, no! Here comes another 'First Haircut'!"**

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

kind of talk . . . I don't condone . . ." He stopped, and that lip was quivering again.

Mr. Ferguson laughed. His laugh was as loud as his booming voice. I liked that laugh. I liked Mr. Ferguson and his red face and the shock of gray hair that hung down over his forehead. It reminded me of my grandfather.

"Crimmins," he said, when his guffaw had finally ended, "you can go now. I think the Lieutenant and I can take it from here."

Crimmins drew himself up—vindication personified—and gave me a triumphant smile as he slithered his way to the big door.

Once it was closed, Mr. Ferguson looked at me and started chuckling again. This humor, at my expense, was getting a little thick! He finally wiped the edges of his lips with a handkerchief and looked at me. "You know, laddie, I don't blame Crimmins one bit. After all, he was being complimentary in a way." He paused and smiled at me. "At least, laddie, he gave you credit for *some* intelligence."

That did it!

"Now look, Mr. Ferguson. I don't understand this tommyrot. What do you mean . . . ?"

"Simply this, son. Crimmins thought you were playing games—being crude and vulgar—when, as a matter of fact, you were just being . . . ignorant. You don't even know what 'wahine' means! Now, do you?" He looked at me and though my mouth must have been open, nothing came forth. Inner doubts were stirring deep inside me.

"Well . . ." I said.

"Well, what?"

"Nothing. I guess, to tell the truth, I don't know! I thought it meant some fancy type of bedspread. Now I don't know what it means."

Mr. Ferguson was chewing on the stem of a gnarled pipe and smiling at me with kindly eyes.

"Lieutenant, someone has played a bit of a joke on you. Aye, a good one! You see, laddie, 'wahine' is the Hawaiian word for 'woman'."

I jumped to my feet and banged a fist into the palm of my other hand.

"Well, I'll be go-to-hell . . . to think the skipper promoted me into a situation like this! What a sucker I am. I'll bet the whole wardroom is sitting there laughing at me this minute." I hit the palm again harder. "I ought to . . ."

"That's just it, laddie," he interrupted.

"What's 'just it'?" I asked.

"You ought to do something about it!" The voice boomed again, and this time full of enthusiasm.

"But what can I do, Mr. Ferguson? The whole thing looks one-sided to me. I'm the patsy. The joke's on me. I got

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mouse-trapped into this thing and the old man has won."

"Well, now. That's fine talk coming from a lad bearing the name of Douglas. I figured you for stronger stuff. Haven't you the Scottish blood of your name, lad?"

"I've that, Mr. Ferguson. You're darned right I've got Scottish blood and I'm proud of it."

"The time has come to put it to use, laddie. We'll exercise our hereditary stubbornness and see if your esteemed captain can outwit two Scotsmen." This time when he laughed I joined in.

"So far it looks like he's got me, Mr. Ferguson. How do I get back in the ball game? I want to get even with that guy! But good."

"'Even', nothing. Let's put the monkey on his back completely, lad! You've got a wonderful opportunity." He roared. "Wonderful opportunity. A perfect setup."

"But, how?" It might have sounded like anguish, but by now I wanted to know.

"Carry out your orders, laddie. Your joke-playing captain asked you to bring him back a light brown wahine. Well . . . do it! Do it, lad!"

The old Scotsman was bouncing up and down. His pipe trembled as he filled it from the top of a jar of rough cut tobacco. He was more excited than I.

"That's a wonderful idea, Mr. Ferguson. Splendid. But I'm afraid I couldn't . . . after all, a naval officer just doesn't go down on the streets and . . ."

"But you don't have to. That's the beauty of it," he interrupted. "I have an excellent candidate in mind. I feel certain that we can prevail upon her to play the part. Though she's an American girl she is sunburned enough to qualify as 'light brown', and she's certainly most attractive. Left college and came out from the mainland to live with us two years ago when my brother died. But, then, you must have seen her when you came in! She is temporarily filling in as my secretary." He pushed on the buzzer with vigor.

Presently the door opened and the pretty girl at the receptionist's desk moved in, pad and pencils ready.

"No letter, my dear. Something better. Gloria, I want you to meet a new friend of mine, a lad in distress. May I present Lieutenant Douglas . . ."

"Larry," I injected.

"Lieutenant Larry Douglas . . . my niece, Gloria Ferguson."

Her smile, though obviously one of curiosity, was impish enough to settle all doubts in my mind as to her attractiveness. Yummy, Yummy, Yummy!

While Mr. Ferguson filled her in on the details of what had gone before, I lit a cigarette and sat down in my chair. She perched herself on the edge of his desk as he paced up and down talking. I noticed the graceful curve of her leg as it dangled back and forth. The white peasant blouse I had admired before was tucked into a wine-colored linen skirt. She wore no stockings and her legs were as brown as her shoulders. White spectator shoes completed that portion. A charm bracelet on her left arm complemented the rest.

There was no doubt in my mind on one score. Either by the grace of pure luck, divine providence, or the "cute" sense of humor of one Captain "Tiny" Robeson I had just met one of the best-looking females in Honolulu.

I tuned in to the final part of Mr. Ferguson's oration.

"So, my dear, what do you say? Will you be our 'wahine' for the next hour or so?"

"Of course I will. You knew that before you called me in, didn't you?" She eased herself off the edge of the desk and turned to me.

"Will you give me a moment or so?" she asked.

"Of course." I walked to the door with her and opened it. She touched my hand on the doorknob as she passed.

"Be right back," she called, and was gone.

During the five minutes she was gone, Mr. Ferguson and I went into our final plans. All the alternatives and likely situations were gone into. I was warming to the task as I had never warmed to one before. Not only did I have my own face to save; if I failed now I would be letting down a new and real friend. That wouldn't do!

The ride in the taxi between Honolulu and the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard was more interesting than it had been before. After a few blocks it was "Gloria" and "Larry." Halfway there we were conversing and laughing as if we had known each other all our lives. She was not only beautiful, but fun to be with.

At the Navy Yard gate a Marine sentry stopped us. My ID card and uniform were sufficient for me, but he was profoundly interested in where Miss Ferguson was going and why. I explained that she was the guest of the Commanding Officer of the *Barkhurst*, and that I had been sent to escort her to the ship. With assurances that I would be responsible for her, we were saluted through.

As the cab rolled toward the pier where the *Barkhurst* was moored, Gloria reached into her bag and brought out a large filmy scarf with a Hawaiian motif.

"The cheapest we sell," she said, tying it around her head.

Next, she took out a lipstick and

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drew large, exaggerated lips. Then she added unnecessary rouge to her cheeks.

"Like me?" she asked.

"Ugh," I answered in mock disgust. "Just wait."

She quickly pulled a pair of hose from her purse and slipped them on her bare calves, rolling them to a point about one inch below the hem of her skirt.

Finally, she dabbed gobs of mascara on her eyebrows and eyelids.

"Horrors!" I winced aloud.

"If I'm going to play the part, I'm going to look the part!" She was having fun.

"Better hurry," I said. "Almost there."

She popped two sticks of gum into her mouth, chewed vigorously for a moment, then swished her hips sitting down.

"How'm I doing . . . big boy?" she asked in that famous drawl.

Before I could answer that, the cab had slipped to a halt by the quarterdeck brow. Curious eyes peered at its occupants from the quarterdeck area.

"Here we go," I said under my breath. "See you in a few minutes."

"Luck," she whispered.

I walked up the brow, saluted the colors aft, and met the inquisitive smirk of one Lt(jg) Presgrove, as I threw him a lukewarm salute.

"Keep your eye on that cab for me, huh, Pete?"

"Okay, Larry. What's up?"

"Nothing. Where's the old man?"

"His cabin, I reckon. Or maybe the wardroom. He's aboard."

"Thanks." I walked up the starboard side.

From the strong smell of cigar smoke in the vicinity, I knew he was in his cabin. I knocked.

"Come in. Come in."

I mustered all the composure I had in stowage and walked in.

"Well . . . Larry! Come in . . . sit down. How was Honolulu? Tell me about things . . ." He was trying hard to keep a grin off his big, fat face but it was starting to form around the edges.

"Your wahine, Captain. Remember?"

"What? Oh, yes . . . mmm . . . well, now. Actually, Larry, I think we can just let that . . ."

"But, I have one for you. A light brown one. She's waiting for you in a taxi out by the quarterdeck." I blurted it out as smoothly as I could, and watched nature take its course.

The heavy legs that had been crooked across the edge of his desk hit the deck with a thud. The cigar he dropped rolled down the front of his shirt and fell between his feet.

By the time he had flicked all the ashes from his tie and shirt front—with exaggerated motions—and retrieved his cigar, he was ready for me.

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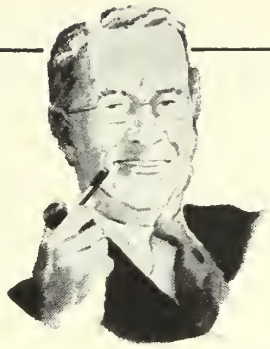

From where I sit
*by* Joe Marsh

## A Case of "Moostaken" Identity

Slim Smith never had a chance to use his moose call until a trip north this year. Visited him yesterday to see what he'd bagged.

*"First day out," he told me, "I picked up a sure trail. I sounded the call and waited. Then I heard a moose call. Sure enough, something came crashing through the brush. But it was another guy with his moose call. Boy, did I get my finger off the trigger in a hurry!*

"My last day there I picked up another trail. This time I got me a real moose. But you can bet I took a real good look before I started to do any shooting!"

*From where I sit, we could all learn a little from Slim's experience. Most of us are guilty sometime or other of being too quick on the trigger. Like the fellow who would deny me the right to an occasional glass of beer with my dinner. I say that kind of "aim" is way off!*

Joe Marsh

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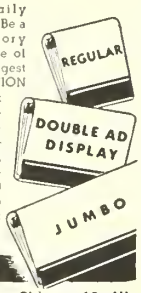


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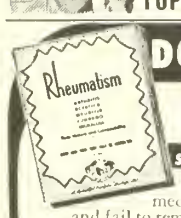


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"Why, you young squirt, you! Trying to pull a fast one, huh? You almost had me there for a minute." He gave me a most comradely pat on the shoulder. "Good try."

"But I'm not kidding, Captain! You told me to bring you a light brown wahine. Well . . . I did. She's out there."

He bolted through the doorway and down the passageway to the quarterdeck. I stayed with him all the way.

Some of the crew, those who had the duty and couldn't go ashore on liberty, were milling about near the bow gazing at the female in the taxi. The old man stopped in his tracks and stared in disbelief.

She saw me then. A coy wave of the hand did the rest.

"Larry, you damn smartaleck . . . I ought to throw you in hack for five days for this." He started to say something else, but gave up. He was furious.

"Just following orders, Cap'n."

"Well, here's another one. Get that damn female away from here." He reached into his pocket and pulled out some bills. "Give her ten more and get her away from this ship, now!" He turned on his heel and headed for his cabin.

"Taxi fare, Cap'n. Two bucks each way," I called.

"Go to hell," I got in answer as he rounded the corner.

I didn't waste time. It took me less than two minutes to duck down to my room, grab some articles, and reappear at the quarterdeck.

"Permission to leave the ship?" I mumbled hurriedly to Presgrove as I left.

"Granted. What in the hell was that all about?"

"Nothing."

I opened the door and got in.

"Let's go, driver. Back to town. Fast."

"Success?" She grabbed my arm and squeezed.

"Wonderful!" I said. "I even milked him out of another ten bucks! We party tonight. We spend the old man's money on wine and song!"

I laid my swimming trunks and uniform coat on the seat by the driver. Gloria was already redoing herself and laughing softly.

"Uncle Malcolm will be dying to know how it came out," she said between repair items.

"We'll see him later for cocktails before dinner. All arranged. First let's get that swim you mentioned. I gotta relax!"

"Aye, aye, sir," she said, and threw me a salute.

I sat back in my corner and let a smile run its course, slowly.

"A wahine for the Captain," I muttered softly, "and you've got her, you lucky, lucky dog!" THE END

LEGION
# ROD & GUN CLUB

*(Continued from page 28)*

The State of Wisconsin recently has had an influx of a curious brand of hunters. They call themselves "the white pheasant boys," and have been beating the brush out around the Nevin fish hatchery marsh, just south of Madison. Several white pheasants have been bagged in that district. These are not albino birds. They have the true dark eye and splashes of color on a few feathers. But mostly they are snow white and make unusual trophies.

"Sarge," canine hero of the Anzio and Salerno beachheads, passed away recently at the ripe old age of 13. A huge, black-brown Belgian shepherd, Sarge served three-and-one-half years as a scout dog and was well known to hundreds of combat G. I.'s. Buried in Bide-A-Wee Cemetery at Wantagh, Long Island, Sarge will lie under a handsome 4-foot monument, donated by a local stone mason. The New York Horticultural Society has pledged to keep Holland tulips at the grave.

Doctors Richard and John Street, dentists, recently sent in the following and swear to its truthfulness:

"We have an office at Dana Point, California. Last week when we went to that office, a full grown raccoon was sitting on the step under our sign which reads, 'Dentist'. The coon was bleeding from the mouth and there was blood splattered all around. We threw a blanket over her, but there was absolutely no struggle. Then we took her into the office, anesthetized her. Examination showed that a hunter had shot away two teeth. We extracted the remains and kept her until she was completely recovered, then we released her. So help us, it's the truth and we can prove it."

Some States are getting a promotional campaign under way trying to induce hunters to look upon crows, hawks, owls, starlings and even blackbirds (all the nuisance birds) as fair game. They do offer good sport and in many areas hunters would be doing farmers and the State a favor by ridding the territory of these bandits. But remember, in case you're sold on this, only the sharp-shinned hawk and Cooper's hawk are harmful; the only owl that isn't actually beneficial to man is the great horned owl. We feel that it is the duty of the State to publish photos and drawings of the harmful hawks and the great horned owl so that gunners won't kill birds that are helpful to us.

**If you have an unusual idea that pertains to hunting or fishing; one that is helpful to fellow readers of this column, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: OUTDOOR EDITOR, Rod and Gun Club, *The American Legion Magazine*, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York.**

(Continued from page 25)

if the problems posed by a popular-priced turbocar are solved, they will have revolutionary effects on science and industry that will go far beyond the auto industry. The thought is particularly exciting because, says Kucher, "I have good reason to believe all the problems can be solved with time."

With that established, Kucher ticked off the major problems recently in his airy office in the lawn-enveloped Dynamometer Building in Dearborn.

First, he said, today's gas turbine engine is highly inefficient at low speeds and partial loads. It's not an economical thing to drive to the A&P for a loaf of bread. As it goes faster, its fuel efficiency improves.

Design analysis indicates that somewhere between 50 and 60 mph, the turbine and the piston auto engines come to an equal point in fuel economy today. Below that point, piston engines are better – above it, gas turbines.

Second, the gas turbine has relatively poor acceleration qualities. You can rev up a piston engine in about 1 to 1½ seconds. A comparable gas turbine engine uses 15 to 18 seconds.

Third, the turbine is noisier. High-speed motors and noise go together, and a gas turbine whirling at 50,000 rpm works itself up to a regular siren wail.

Fourth, the gas turbine is highly sensitive to foreign substances, dirt and

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

road dust. It gulps great masses of air directly into its roaring combustion chamber. Tiny grit particles swallowed at the same time can erode and distort the delicate airfoil design of the turbine wheel, whose precise design is critical for turbine efficiency.

Fifth, (and far from least) engine parts for gas turbine engines today are utterly prohibitive from a cost standpoint. No cheap metals can stand the steady high heat, high pressures and terrific speeds of a practical automobile gas turbine engine. Surveys indicate that the engine of your present car is made of raw materials that average in cost between 10¢ and 15¢ a pound. Automobile piston engines are made today at a factory cost of about $2 a horsepower, or about $200 for a 100 hp engine. But their materials would turn to flying cheese in a gas turbine engine.

Four precision ball bearings in a modern gas turbine cost $150 all by themselves. Critical parts of modern gas turbines are made of expensive nickel alloys. They are 90% stainless steel. These materials cost between $3 and $5 a pound, and won't cost appreciably less under mass production. A 200-hp gas turbine sells in the open market today for about $10,000.

Sixth, the present materials are not only expensive to buy, but expensive to work. Turbine-making, as of now, takes terrific precision machining.

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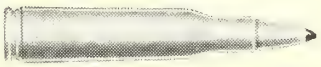

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When substitute materials are found, they must not only be cheap, but must lend themselves to mass production.

Seventh, today's gas turbines have a shorter life than piston engines. Gas turbines are ready for the shop after 1,000 hours. This follows naturally when speeds, pressures and temperatures to which parts are exposed are vastly increased. Corrosion and erosion are stepped up as the combustion products impinge on nearly all the vital internal parts. Temperatures in piston engines are equal to any envisioned for gas turbines today, but in the turbines the intense heat is constant while it occurs only in flashes in piston engines.

Eighth, new forms of controls must be worked out for the gas turbine auto. It has "runaway" characteristics calling for instantaneous controls. Electronic controls are called for, it appears. A flame-out might require automatic detection and correction in less than a hundredth of a second, for reasonable safety.

It is obvious that (1) the possibility of solving these problems and (2) the advantages that will follow give a promising picture.

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler are not likely to be spending various large amounts on turbocar research without reasonable hope of a long-range return. The advantages of the turbocar are known, and none of the solutions seems to be out of reach of patient, imaginative work.

There is no question of the basic desirability of an engine that gives more power in a given space, with better fuel economy as speeds go up. If turbine engine costs are brought down near to present engine costs, substantial savings to the car buyer are possible.

Turbocar engines are smaller, lighter than piston engines, have far fewer moving parts. The car buyer need purchase no radiator, radiator fan, water jacket or water pump. Carburetion is simpler. Only one spark plug, or equivalent, is essential. There is no timing system. Cruder fuels can be used. The gas turbine lends itself to much simpler gear arrangements than modern autos have.

As a saver of auto space and weight, the gas turbine opens new fields for body and chassis design. Probably the most fundamental advantage is one that is based on a reasonable faith in the future, which Kucher has in unlimited quantities. The gas turbine engine is an infant. As an infant, it stands where the piston engine stood 25 and more years ago, yet is ready in most respects (except cost) to take up soon where the piston engine leaves off, with potentialities for future development not now possessed by the piston engine. But first the problems we have listed must be solved.

The Ford labs, and many others, are working in an exciting direction to find cheap materials that will stand the gaff of the turbine. They are exploring the use of some of the commonest stuff on the earth's surface with which to make engine parts—ceramics, the silicon substances found in various forms in dirt, rock, and clay that we make cups and saucers out of.

Ceramics are cheap and laugh at temperatures that make metals pourable. Yet they are brittle and break up under shock and quick temperature change. The cheaper metals, on the other hand, have the desired ductility for machine parts, up to their relatively low melting points.

**"I just had to talk to somebody!"**

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

The idea is to wed ceramics and cheap metals in ways to give the combination the desirable qualities of both. This has not been feasible in the past, but with science invading the tiny world of the atom and the electron, new ways of making controlled—and minutely precise—combinations of materials are opening up. Sometimes the slightest additions of one substance to another have the profoundest effect—additions previously uncontrollable, unobtainable or unmeasurable. For instance, it has long been known that 1/10th of 1% of boron in steel improves the steel. It has now been found that adding 1/1000th of 1% of boron to steel is even better.

Says Kucher: "The conversion of silicon into ductile and high-strength structures could revolutionize the materials industry."

He adds: "We are terribly excited over recent findings of improved heat-resistant characteristics using very common materials."

A great deal of the work of the Ford laboratories is the testing and trying of new combinations of metals and ceramics, under precise conditions and methods that are themselves brand-new. The general impression coming from Ford and similar labs all over the country is one of subdued excitement and expectancy. It is most likely that progress is well ahead of all public announcements, and that several major corporations are in a race down a hot trail. To duplicate or improve upon the qualities of the most expensive steel alloys in a mixture of iron and dirt would be something.

Bringing down the cost factor of the materials is one of the biggest problems of all. Other problems are equally

**WALLY**

*(From February, 1934 A.L.M.)*


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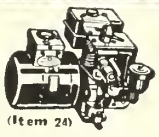


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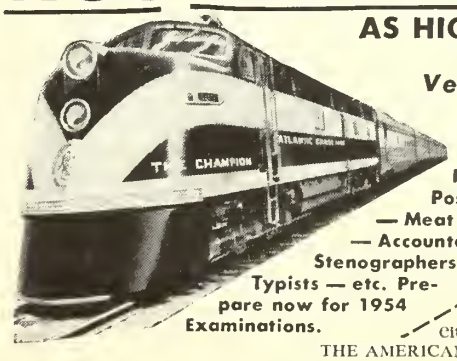

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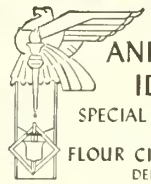

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difficult of quick solution. But their solution would mean little unless the present $10,000 gas turbines can be enormously lowered in materials cost. Kucher hopes for critical materials that will cost no more than 50¢ a pound, and be subject to less cost than that when mass produced.

The noise problem can be solved by known methods. Cost is the factor in deciding how far to go to get rid of the noises, and the question is to choose and develop the easiest, simplest, cheapest method. The gas turbine whine is a high-frequency sound, much easier to insulate than a low-frequency sound. "The chief problem," says Kucher, "lies in the vast quantity of noise."

The difficulties caused by dust and dirt in the air have many possible answers. A superfine filter doesn't seem to be one, since nothing should block the forced feeding of huge quantities of air into the combustion chamber. Removing dust from the air by electrical ionization isn't likely either. "You'd need a Precipiton as big as the car."

Apparently the answer will be to let the dust come, and handle it after it gets in. Built-in cleaning mechanisms, coupled with highly polished finishes on internal parts, may be in order. Quick-treatment cleanings at service-stations, comparable to modern "check the oil" jobs, are a possibility.

The gas turbine's wastefulness at low speeds may be reduced in several ways. No fuel energy is finally lost unless its heat passes out in the exhaust. Heat-recovery devices may be interposed to catch lost heat before it escapes and run it through the engine in one way or another again. It's quite a different picture from that of the piston engine, whose unused heat is a liability requiring special equipment to carry it away and blow it into the atmosphere. There is a remote possibility that controllable pitches could be worked into the airfoils of the turbine wheel (like the controllable pitch of an airplane propeller) to get the best efficiency by changing the pitch at different speeds. This same possibility could help solve the slow acceleration problem.

How do the advance research laboratories go about developing a new engine? The work at Ford is in three phases, all going on at once.

Phase 1. Designers work out the best experimental gas turbine engines for the purpose, based on known principles and materials, without regard to cost. Several alternate designs are produced. This work is well advanced.

Phase 2. As improvements are made, the current designs are revised to absorb and properly use the new improvements. The first two phases are based on keeping progress on the whole engine up to date.

Phase 3 is the long-range work on separate problems, which produces the improvements that are referred back to phase two.

The same men may work on all three phases, and men with widely different specialties work as teams on some of the problems. Chemists, metallurgists, electronic and mechanical engineers and physicists pool their knowledge at every step of the way.

When will we have a gas turbine engine in a popular priced auto? Any guess is a wild one, says Kucher. Right now, he says, it is not unreasonable to think in terms of ten years from now.

Present research, he points out, isn't wedded to the gas turbine engine. It is definitely wedded to the inevitable idea of a more powerful and more efficient engine in a smaller package.

The turbine is the only known design of that sort whose future looks more promising than its past. The larg-

"— and when did you first think you were a red maple?"
AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

er view looks to any better way of converting heat into mechanical energy, so as to pull more and more out of fuels.

The dominance of the piston engine for more than 50 years shows that better engines are not easily come by, although there are actually many other possibilities besides the gas turbine.

Some well-known principles for running engines that have been abandoned as sources of popular auto power in the past—such as steam—are worthy of re-exploration, says Kucher. New scientific advances in many fields might,

**"How long do I have to wait for her before I start celebrating?"**
AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

if properly consolidated, show new ways to develop once-abandoned ideas.

It could be that engine principles exist which the human mind has not yet visualized. Some known phenomena of today are "bait" for research that looks far into the future. Two of these are the thermocouple and the shock tube. The thermocouple changes heat into weak electric current by passing it through two metals, without interposing a mechanical device. It has important uses today, chiefly for measuring heat. The shock tube compacts terrific energy by piling shock waves on one another in a closed tube.

Nobody has the faintest practical idea how to use the principles of the thermocouple or the shock tube to run a vehicle. But they are both energy-release phenomena that excite the imagination of scientists and might — just possibly—lead to engines for our grandchildren unlike anything we have ever known.

Meanwhile, the gas turbine exists and runs. Present-day motorists may well drive turbocars tomorrow as casually as they watch TV today. THE END


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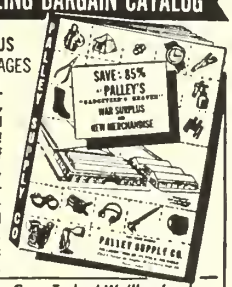


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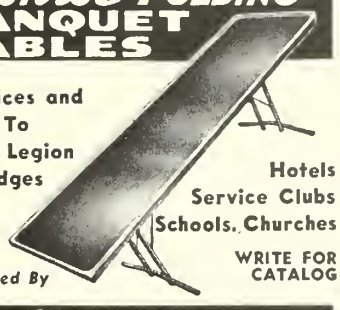

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(Continued from page 17)

most power over our internal affairs if those affairs could be controlled and altered by making agreements with foreign countries with diminishing restraint.

In 1923, President Coolidge and the Senate gave more encouragement to this school of thought when they entered into a secret treaty with England that overrode parts of the 18th (Prohibition) Amendment to the Constitution then in force.

The scheme of abusing the treaty power to control our internal affairs has only come to popular attention in recent years, but it was developing in the twenties. The late Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes wrote, 25 years ago, that there are no limits to the treaty power. "Now," he added (1929), "there is a new line of activity which has not been very noticeable in this country, but may be in the future, and this may give rise to new questions as to the extent of the treaty power." Those new questions have now risen.

In a climax of unrestraint, the Department of State of the United States issued a pamphlet in September, 1950, with a foreword by the President, that opened with the statement: "There is no longer any real distinction between 'domestic' and 'foreign' affairs . . ." The President and the State Department thus answered—for the Executive branch of the government—the historically unanswered question as to what is the proper subject for a treaty—and the answer was "anything."

## IV—NO BRAKES

With the spectacle of a President and his State Department pursuing the thesis that our domestic and our foreign affairs are now one and the same, the Constitution and the people would have to look to the Supreme Court to protect our internal affairs from unrestrained regulation by treaty.

The Supreme Court has never answered the question as to what is the proper subject for a treaty, and in 165 years has never gone beyond saying that there must be some limits somewhere.

The Court actually has no clear guidance to answer the critical question as to whether a treaty can completely undermine the express language in the Constitution. In 1952 it was within two justices of saying that one could. Then, three Supreme Court Justices, including the late Chief Justice Vinson, cited our agreements with the United Nations as factors that would permit President Truman to seize the steel mills by presidential order without due process of law.

The Fifth Amendment in the Bill of Rights provides in unmistakable language that: "No person . . . shall be . . . deprived of . . . property without due process of law." Though the three Justices were a minority and the steel mills were handed back to their owners by a majority of the Court, it is significant that the President had not made a strong point of his right to seize the steel mills under treaty powers. Despite that fact, the three Justices in the minority opinion went out of their way to stress the argument that the UN Charter should override the Fifth Amendment.

## V—MORE LAW NEEDED

The matters considered above partially explain the present movement to put clear language into the Constitution to limit the treaty powers.

**"Help!!! They're gonna boil me alive!"**
AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Nobody wishes to itemize for all time the exact affairs that should, and should not, be subject to treaty. So the basic Amendment to our Constitution that is desired is one to make provisions of a treaty inoperable if they conflict with our Constitution, and thus end all question on that score.

Such an Amendment would replace, by law, the restraints that have been abandoned by men.

It would preserve our Bill of Rights from all danger of infringement by treaty.

It would preserve the essential nature of our Government as one of three balanced powers.

It would check the tendency of the Executive to write internal legislation by agreement with other countries, usurping by pretext the powers of the legislature and threatening the integrity of the Constitution.

It would probably check the growing resentment in our country toward the State Department, now shared even by many people who are not familiar with the law but have nevertheless sensed and resented the increased power and power-seeking of this Executive branch over our internal affairs.

It would take notice of the encompassing nature of developing world forces not dreamed of when the Founding Fathers wrote our Constitution.

Such an Amendment might well serve to check the growing resentment toward the United Nations in our country. Much of this resentment stems from our weak defenses, under our own law, against the less desirable features of the UN.

One of the great dangers to the UN's survival is that, today, the American people are widely offered a choice between their Constitution and the United Nations—a choice that was not implied when they so willingly accepted the UN in 1945, but is now—in the middle of the game.

The American people cannot accept the thesis that it is our Constitution which blocks world peace through the UN, and which must be sacrificed to that cause. Unquestionably, if compelled to choose, they must choose their own Constitution and reject the UN. But if our Constitution is amended to protect it from mischief by treaty, then it is quite possible that we could safely enjoy the benefits of both the Constitution and the United Nations.

This leads to the second broad area of affairs that has caused the widespread movement to amend the treatymaking provisions of our Constitution.

## VI—INVOLVEMENT

Because treaties that we ratify become the supreme law of our land, our participation in the United Nations, and our ratification of its Charter as a treaty, and our consideration of many of the agreements coming out of it as proposed treaties all have a markedly different effect upon us than upon most of the other members of the United Nations. In nearly all other nations treaties go through the usual legislative process before having internal effect. This difference and defect is due to the nature of our own treatymaking law, and not to the United Nations.

Though few of us gave it a thought or inquired into its meaning at the time (except for the American Bar Association and two of our Senators) the UN Charter became the supreme law of the United States when we ratified it.

Proposals coming to us from the United Nations also come as treaties. They have the unusual and heretofore unexpected effect of being proposed legislation for us, which can be passed

by the President and two-thirds of those present in the Senate.

Thus we now have bodies made up of delegates from many nations writing legislation for us, which need not comply with the Constitution nor be considered by the House of Representatives nor by a quorum of the Senate in order to become the law of our land. This is an entirely different legislative process than is provided for in the Constitution.

Our own representatives in the many UN treaty-writing bodies are in a minority. And they are not elected legislators but are appointees of the Executive branch of our government.

In many instances our appointees in UN bodies have voted as if they were elected legislators who had a mandate from the people to use their own judgment—and have voted in international treaty-writing bodies against the known policies of the United States. Seldom, if ever, have they been taken to task by our Executive for misrepresenting the United States when they were our only voice in a body that was writing, in effect, internal legislation for us.

Two-thirds of those of our Senators present have the power to ratify treaties. On occasion, treaties have been brought to the floor and ratified at moments when from two to six Senators were present.

Many of our Senators freely admit that they are unable to guarantee the protection of our rights and our Constitution when considering treaties for ratification. The Senate cannot instruct the Supreme Court, it cannot receive advice from the Court, and cannot predict how the Court will interpret a treaty.

However, the Constitution can instruct the Court, say the Senators, and if amended it can protect the nation from mistakes which the Senate might make in ratifying a treaty.

The President has the power to make "executive agreements" with foreign powers, theoretically in day-to-day matters, without the consent or advice of the Senate.

Under dire emergency, major matters, such as the Yalta pacts, have bound the U.S. by the signature of the President alone.

State Department officials have, in recent years, expounded a doctrine that henceforth all controversial matters with foreign powers should be handled "quietly" by executive agreements, while the Senate should only be consulted in matters on which there is no controversy.

At the same time, the State Department has sometimes argued that executive agreements have the same nature as treaties. Today the lines of difference between different sorts of international agreements are not clear. The present


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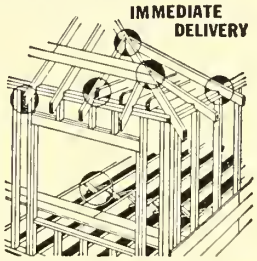

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move to make treaties conform to the Constitution also applies to all manner of international agreements.

By their sheer numbers, and their remote origins, many of the international agreements coming out of the UN are today too much for the Senate, if it must guard our basic rights in deciding on all of them. Such agreements are often prepared out of the sight of people in our country whose legitimate interests are involved.

Says Mr. Charles S. Rhyne, speaking for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce:

> "It has been estimated that there are some 200 treaties affecting U.S. businessmen in one way or another now either proposed or under active consideration by the UN and its specialized agencies. . . . Last year the U.S. was represented at more than 3,000 international conferences, committee meetings and discussions . . . held all over the world under circumstances and arrangements which are not too well known. . . . Creation of an effective watchdog in this field is an almost impossible task. . . . Many of these conventions (international agreements) will be sprung full-blown upon us . . . without an opportunity to oppose, in the drafting stage, any provisions believed to be injurious or destructive . . .
>
> "We have reached a point . . . where the great increase in international treaties and the broad scope proposed for them makes it wise to pause and consider whether our treaty-making machinery is adequate to cope with the problems created by this accelerated type of legislation. . . ."

Meanwhile, there is a great deal of carelessness in putting pressures on the Senate to ratify this ascending spate of treaties. Emotional lobbies and propaganda campaigns apply heat without regard to or study of the Constitutional implications. The Senate has more than once been pressed to ratify a treaty that cuts across the Constitution in order "to show our faith in international cooperation."

## VII—HUMAN RIGHTS

There is a major conflict between what the United Nations is attempting to do in the field of human rights, and our own Bill of Rights. The conflict is so profound that the UN activity represents a positive danger to human liberty, rather than an assist. And so long as our signature to the UN document on human liberty would make the document our law, our own Bill of Rights is placed in jeopardy by our participation in the UN efforts to define human liberties.

Meanwhile, we have seen our own representatives misrepresent the UN human rights activity to us, and defend the proposed UN document without warning us of its vast inferiority to our own Bill of Rights. We have sometimes received better warning from officials in other lands than from our own representatives and national officials.

Our Bill of Rights was written by men who *did not* sit down to grant liberties to humanity. Liberties were not theirs to grant. They sat down to prohibit the state from taking liberties with and from the people—to place human rights outside of the political arena.

The UN Commission on Human Rights has pursued an opposite course. Since 1946, its basic assumption has been that it, and through it the heads of the states, have the power to grant liberties. The Commission has debated which rights people should have, voted on human rights, defined them, redefined them, expanded them, limited them, and altered them in accordance with the political considerations of the participating states.

The danger of this practice was well expressed by Justice Jackson of our Supreme Court in 1943 when he said: "The Bill of Rights was to withdraw certain subjects (basic human liberties) from the vicissitudes of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials. . . . One's right to life, liberty, and property, to free speech and free press, freedom of worship and assembly, and other fundamental rights may not be submitted to vote . . ."

In short, human liberties reside in the individual. But the UN has placed them squarely within "the vicissitudes of political controversy" and has been "submitting them to vote" in its own councils since 1946, with the hope of submitting them to vote of the nations at a later date.

The results of this practice bear out our worst fears. The present draft of the Covenant of Human Rights would vest control over human liberties in the state.

Political scientist Felix Morley has drawn a striking, article-by-article parallel between certain segments of the Covenant and the Soviet Constitution.

Article 7 of the Covenant says that no one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labor. It goes on to say that the term "forced or compulsory labor" shall *not* include "any work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations." Thus, as in Russia, the state need only determine what services are "normal" and "civic" and then, under the Covenant of Human Rights, it may resort to compulsory labor to see them carried out.

In another section, the Covenant says that people shall not be subject to medical experimentation against their wills. But it doesn't stop there. People shall not be subject to involuntary medical experimentation *involving risk*, or unless it is necessary for their health. Thus, a person can be experimented on medically against his will if a determination is made that no risk is involved, or if in some official opinion the experiment is necessary for his health.

It is the pattern of the Covenant to guarantee human rights only to follow them with exceptions which may be taken when officials judge that exceptions are warranted. The exceptions for withholding human rights include just about every pretext that any dictator has ever used for denying freedom to mankind. Under the Covenant, basic rights may be denied for reasons of public health, public morals, public safety and "special circumstances."

Secret trials of persons charged with crimes are forbidden, says the Covenant. To this, the Constitution of the United

**"I *knew* George gave that radiator too much alcohol."**

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

States says: "Amen." But the Covenant of Human Rights doesn't say: "Amen." It says: "However."

However, it says, "the press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order, national security, when the interest of the private lives of the parties requires, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice."

In short, a public trial is guaranteed all persons charged with crimes unless the court or the state (or perhaps one of the parties to the trial) decides otherwise.

Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon (not to be confused with Jacob Malik of Russia) wrote, in 1952, a pessimistic view of the proceedings of the Commission on Human Rights—over which he presided as chairman. Dr. Malik reported that the whole work of the Commission had shifted away from assuring human dignity and was placing its main emphasis on Marxist materialism. This was due, in part, he added, to the "amazing persistence of the Soviet representatives in harping on their views," and to the "apparent unimaginative helplessness of the Western World" in the face of the Marxist pressure.

The Western delegates were either defeated, or never fought for a true bill of rights. As an example, they had the U.S. Bill of Rights, recognized as the foremost document of its kind in the world, whose protection has been sought by oppressed people all over the globe for nearly two centuries.

But the Western delegates were entirely on the defensive and were able to achieve nothing of merit.

There is not one word in the Covenant of Human Rights that separates basic human liberties from the control of the state.

As an international debate, the work of the Commission on Human Rights could be a healthy procedure. By a process of debate the nations, in discussing human rights, might eventually hit upon the proper formula. The impact of the debate in the Commission might send some delegates home with better ideas on human liberties than exist in their own countries—and this is one of the values of the United Nations.

But the United States must be protected from adopting these inferior ideas as its law. We must be protected either through a law of our own, or through firm reliance on our own representatives and officials.

Part of the question today is whether we need this defense by law, or if we can, under any Administration, rely on our own officials to protect our basic liberties.

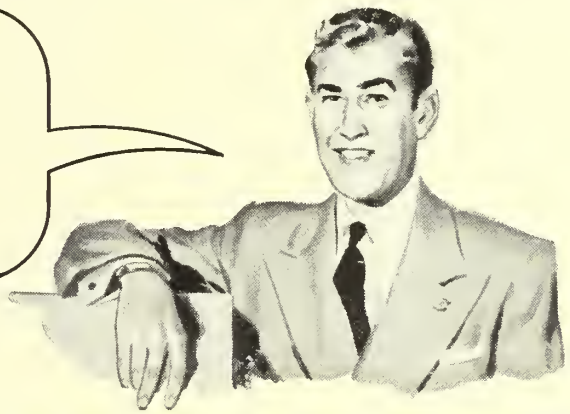
When Dr. Malik was head of the Commission on Human Rights, the head of the United States delegation was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. In the spring of 1952, at about the time that Dr. Malik issued his warning about the work of the Commission on Human Rights, Mrs. Roosevelt issued her own report on the Covenant of Human Rights as it then stood.

Mrs. Roosevelt reported that the Covenant does not "contain any provisions which depart from the American way of life in the direction of communism, socialism, syndicalism, or statism. When any such provisions have been proposed, the United States has opposed them; every proposal of the Soviet Union and its satellites to write statism into the Covenant has been defeated . . . the U.S. delegation has been guided by our Constitution and by existing statutes and policies approved by the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government."

And on June 7, 1952, the U.S. State Department issued a bulletin on the Covenant, defending the Covenant and quoting Mrs. Roosevelt's assurances as its assurances.

The State Department bulletin listed the "rights" offered by the Covenant


# It takes a Veteran to tell this story...



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That's because you, as a veteran, appreciate better than anyone else the Army's ability to make men of boys. You *know* that Army size is man size! But perhaps you're not also aware of the many new educational opportunities for young men in the Army. Did you know, for example, that the Army now operates 71 modern technical schools? These schools offer men training in such fields as radio, photography, automobile mechanics, electronics, guided missiles, radar, medicine, X-Ray, accountancy, aviation, languages, administration, and many more! This expanded educational program means valuable and profitable careers for young men who are willing to serve their country.

And long term enlistments in the Army not only benefit the enlistee . . . they're good for the nation. Your own military experience has taught you that career men form the hard core of the Service. This is even more true now than it has been in the past. A large cadre of key personnel is always necessary for the training of new men coming into the Army. Today, in our Army, the experience of such career people is more important than ever.

For these reasons, the Army asks you to support its enlistment program. Tell Uncle Sam's story whenever you can to those who are eligible for service. You'll be contributing to the strength of your country, and helping a young man toward a rewarding military career.

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**U.S. ARMY**

but gave no warning of the exceptions that destroy the rights and are contrary to every single tradition of human liberty in America, Mrs. Roosevelt's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

The bulletin offered no positive reasons for adopting the Covenant, mentioned no part of it that would be of value to the United States, did not say why a matter of this kind should become supreme law of the United States through international treaty, made numerous assurances that it would be harmless to us, and said:

". . . The United States, when it becomes a party to the Covenant, would . . . have a firm obligation to enact the necessary . . . measures to give effect to the rights set forth in the Covenant to the extent such measures have not already been enacted. Such . . . measures as are enacted would, of course, be enforceable in the courts of the United States."

## VIII

These are some of the reasons—all involving threats to our Constitution—that have led The American Legion to subscribe to the tremendous movement in the United States today to limit the treaty power by clearly written law.

THE END

***Editor's Note:*** **Ray Murphy, author of the above article, says: "I have tried to put into everyday language some of the background of a profound legal problem." Murphy was National Commander of The American Legion in 1935-36. A native of Iowa, he is at present General Counsel of the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, in New York City. He is chairman of the Legion's special study committee on the Covenant of Human Rights, which is also the Legion's liaison committee with the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Peace and Law Through the United Nations. The report of that committee of the bar association, urging a Constitutional Amendment to limit the treaty power, has been adopted by the American Bar Association. Best source of additional reading material — which also contains additional source references — is "Treaties and Executive Agreements" — the 1267-page volume of hearings on the Bricker Amendment before the Senate Judiciary Committee, 1953.**

# "ALL JOIN HANDS"

*(Continued from page 27)*

are at a premium and that this may be one of the weak spots in the entire picture of square dancing. Records may fill the void, he says, but maintains there is no comparison between records and a caller, or a playing caller (a caller who plays a musical instrument and calls at the same time). Floyd Woodhull, himself a playing caller, believes that a caller should have a strong, clear voice, good enunciation and a sense of phrasing or beat so that the calls and the music dovetail nicely.

In his area, up around Elmira, New York, a caller usually gets about $15 or $20 for four hours' work. This may not be a lot of money, but it is a field where a good man can ride to the top. Woodhull was written up by *Life*, has had two square-dance records made by RCA-Victor and one by Folkraft. And for years his orchestra has been famous in upstate New York.

The man who first gave Americans five dollars a day for their labor, the late Henry Ford, is credited with having revived square dancing. As a matter of fact, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford are considered King and Queen of square dancing, even to this day.

Back in 1928, Mr. and Mrs. Ford compiled a 169-page manual, containing complete information, with instructions, on each of the square dances. They called this book *Good Morning!* It was lavishly bound and illustrated and sold for fifty cents. In addition, they placed Benjamin B. Lovett, one of the most talented square-dance callers of all time, in charge of the Ford School of Dancing at Dearborn, Michigan.

Mr. Lovett, 200-watt bulb in the square-dance world, burned brightly for all. He gave his services country-wide and was an able partner in Henry Ford's square-dance crusade for 23 years. It is estimated that Benjamin Lovett taught more people to square dance than any other person.

In addition to getting up the book and establishing the school, Henry Ford also dreamed up the "old-time fiddler's contest." This placed the national spotlight on square dancing and the good old-fashioned music he loved so well. Generous prizes were offered to the winning fiddlers, who sawed their violins to the gyrations of square dancers.

Music is a necessary part of square dancing, but all musicians can't seem to

**"Say, in which theater are you two playing next?"**

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

catch the beat and play the unusual, sometimes peculiar, music that square dancers like. Consequently, about a dozen bands dominate the scene. The tunes and titles are singular in themselves. Titles like *Give Me Back My Fifteen Cents*, *Round Just One*, *Turkey in the Straw*, *Devil's Dream* are a few that keep dancers hopping.

Not many of these square dance tunes make the hit parade, but one, *The Hop Scotch Polka*, which has been heard and danced to on every juke box in the country, has its origin not only in square dancing, but in history itself. It came from a tune called *The White Cockade*, which was penned back around 1685.

Most of the big music companies cut square dance records. RCA-Victor, Decca, Columbia, Capital and Square Dance Associates all put excellent records on the market. Some callers, such as Lloyd Shaw, have formed their own record companies and do a thriving business.

There are some interesting characters among callers. Most of them dress either in rural costume or in real old-time habit, such as top hat and cutaway. Les Gotcher, a California caller, wears a ten-gallon hat, a black string tie, and can call a pretty mean square dance around a cud of tobacco. He cuts discs for Capital and, like many another caller, has put out a book of more than a hundred of his calls fully illustrated with actual photographs of square dancers in action.

Some colleges consider square dancing a necessary part of their curriculum. Even big-town Teachers College at Columbia University has Dick Kraus, author of *Square Dances of Today* in charge of its entire dance program. Kraus is a well-known caller and teacher of square dances and has a strong feeling about square dancing.

"Three factors are largely responsible for this growing acceptance of square dancing by the American public," he says. "The first is the emergence of square-dance federations and callers' associations and of community and state folk and square-dance festivals. The second is the increased awareness that school and college administrators have gained of square dancing as a useful educative technique. Third, is the work of a number of outstanding callers, teachers and recreation leaders who, though widely scattered across the country and often working single-handedly, have done a remarkable job of bringing good square dancing to the people."

THE END

## BOATS FOR EVERYBODY

*(Continued from page 19)*

assembling the hull, 40 for the cabin, and another 15 for the painting. Time can be saved by buying a partially assembled boat, which most manufacturers offer at any stage of construction. The increased cost of partly finished boats varies with the degree of completeness.

What kind of boat is best suited for family cruising, overnight trips and fishing, and how much will it cost? The best answer to this can be found in the sales figures of kit manufacturers, which show that the 21-foot cabin cruiser is the most popular all-around family boat. This size of boat offers a full galley, inclosed toilet room and sleeping accommodations for four, with plenty of room left for sitting and fishing.

If you do all the assembly of the boat kit yourself, a 21-foot family cruiser with motor would cost you about $1,200 — $800 for the kit, including paint and freight charges, plus $400 for the motor. To this cost, you must add the following items—they are extras on a ready-made boat, too—sink, icebox, stove, toilet, water tank and pump, fire extinguishers, bilge pump, chairs, mattresses for bunks and such nautical equipment as anchor, rope, compass, extra fuel tanks and a life preserver for each passenger. These items range from $200 to $500, depending on your taste and budget. Thus you can have a totally equipped 21-foot cruiser that the entire family can enjoy for approximately $1,500.

The outboard motor used to power a family cruiser is essentially the same type of "putt-putt" used formerly to push fishermen's rowboats except that it has been given a boost in power. With this increase in power it can be used to propel craft that formerly required far heavier, far more expensive inboard engines. Further, these new outboards can't be called "putt-putt" any more, since this year leading manufacturers in the field have turned out a truly quiet outboard.

Years of research by these companies has resulted in a cushion-drive mounting which eliminates the cause of noise, namely, motor vibrations which heretofore were transferred to and amplified by the boat. By cushioning the mounting, the sound of the motor has been reduced to a gentle purr. Additional quiet is also achieved through use of a new exhaust silencer which effectively muffles high-frequency engine noise. With this new power plant, it is possible to talk in normal tones at full throttle while sitting several feet apart, to listen to records or tune in a ball game, and to hear the slap of ripples against the bow of the boat over the hum of the motor.

The gear shift found on most new outboards and finger spread control of all adjustment knobs have removed practically all exertion from outboarding. Until the forward—neutral—reverse gear was developed, it took a certain amount of gymnastics to turn the motor a full 360 degrees for reversing action. With remote control for your outboard, you can have all the thrilling dash and comfort of an inboard runabout or cruiser with a steering wheel, throttle and shift controls located forward in your boat. What's more, with a wheel mounted forward on one side, you can utilize the full roominess of an open fishing boat. The motor steering handle is ready for instant use if needed.

Other advantages of remote controls include better trim of the load with the driver's weight forward, better visibility ahead, and a more comfortable driving position for long stretches at the wheel on cruising or fishing trips. Many outboard motors made today include built-in, snap-on fittings making it easy to connect up your forward controls in a few moments.

A few years ago, a two-horsepower outboard weighed 80 pounds. Today, the largest motor (25 h.p.) weighs less than 100 pounds, the 3 and 5½ h.p. under 50 pounds. Because of this, you can throw the motor in your car trunk and off you go to any waterlane of your choice, where almost always boats may be rented.

Upkeep of a yacht was once considered a problem even by millionaires. Today, during the winter months, many owners of boats under 16 or 17 feet pull them up on the beach, turn them upside down and cover them with tarpaulin. Cruiser types can be put on a trailer ($190 is the price of one designed to handle a 21-footer) and can stay in the owner's backyard or in the garage—if it is big enough. Launching is easily accomplished from the trailer on which the boat rides behind the family car. The trailer is simply backed into the water and the job is done. Reloading is just as easy. Many boat yards provide mooring and storage facilities for boats

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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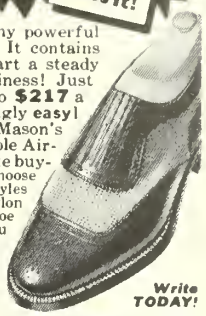

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up to 18 feet, with the average $1 a foot; 18 to 24 feet, about $1.50 a foot; and over 24 feet, $2 a foot and up. Lockers, showers and restaurant facilities are offered by marine stations and yacht clubs for $100 and up. If you are a member of an accredited yacht club, other clubs will extend you such courtesies as free mooring overnight.

At most marine service stations, a variety of services are available—stores where you can purchase supplies, oil and gasoline and motel accommodations for those who prefer to sleep ashore. For cruising trips, major oil companies have marine information services similar to those for motoring tourists.

Boating now ranks among the safest of all outdoor sports. But with millions of persons afloat in boats of every description, each season brings its inevitable crop of accidents. A study by the U. S. Coast Guard of boating mishaps reveals that in practically every case the real causes turned out to be one of these three: 1. Too many people in the boat. 2. Failure to keep a sharp lookout. 3. Speeding at the wrong time or place.

Fortunately, all three symptoms respond quickly to an ordinary dose of "common sense and courtesy." Follow these eight rules for more safety and fun afloat.

1. Know your boat. Every boat has its limitations. Learn what you can expect from your boat. Also use the right-sized motor. Too much power can damage your boat, may even swamp it.

2. Don't overload—seats do not indicate capacity. Two or three adults may be a full load under many conditions.

3. Balance your load — distribute weight evenly in the boat, from side to side and from bow to stern.

4. Boarding a boat — keep low and step in the center when boarding the boat or changing seats.

5. Watch the weather—head for shore or cover before a storm breaks. If caught out in an open boat, seat passengers on floor.

6. Head into the waves—if waves are high, head your boat at an angle toward the waves at slow speed.

7. Watch out for other boats—speeding near sailboats, fishermen or anchored boats is objectionable. Besides, boats without motors have the right of way over motor-powered boats.

8. Avoid sharp turns—fast, sharp turns are hard on equipment and sometimes on people. Take it easy on turns.

A big factor in keeping marine accidents at a low rate is the informational programs and classes by such organizations as the Coast Guard Auxiliary and U. S. Power Squadron. The Auxiliary is a voluntary, civilian organization authorized by Congress to work with the Coast Guard. Its members are boat and aircraft owners and amateur radio operators. In addition to holding free classes for boatmen, the Auxiliary sponsors such programs as motorboat examination. Under this program any boat owner can have his boat inspected for legal requirements and safeguards. The Auxiliary has no power to punish violations, but merely advises the owner if any exist.

Free courses in navigation, small-boat handling, engine maintenance, weather and safety are also given by the U. S. Power Squadron. A non-profit organization of some 20,000 yachtsmen and others interested in boating, it has been

"You realize of course that if I don't get my license, I'll be back for another test."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

in operation since 1914 and has national headquarters in Englewood, New Jersey.

Another organization of special interest to small-boat owners and outboard enthusiasts is the Outboard Boating Club of America. This club, supported by outboard owners and outboard and motor manufacturers, has but one purpose—to help more people find more enjoyment on the water. OBC's program of certifying outboard boats and motors, providing instruction booklets and complete insurance protection to outboard owners, and other services is available to you at little cost. Headquarters of the Outboard Boating Club of America is 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Illinois.

The Coast Guard has safety regulations for all sizes of boats used on federal waterways. Even though you may not use your boat in these waterways, it's wise to adhere to their regulations:

Boats under 16 feet: One life-saving device for every person on board. (Example, a buoyant cushion or jacket.)

Boats over 16 feet: Above equipment, plus—one combination bow light, showing green to starboard and red to port (visible two miles); one whistle or horn (audible for one-half mile) and a fire extinguisher. Not required, but useful indeed, in any small boat: oars or paddle.

So that *American Legion Magazine* readers may get firsthand information on types of boats and motors available, and prices, here is a list of leading manufacturers who will be glad to send you their latest catalog and information:

***Boats***

**Aluma Craft Boat Co.**, Minneapolis, Minn.
*__California Kit Boat Co.__, 742 S. Hill St., Los Angeles 14, Calif.
**Cape Cod Shipbuilding Co.**, Wareham, Mass.
**Chetek Boat Co.**, 113 Dovre Road, Chetek, Wis.
*__Chris-Craft Corp.__, Detroit Road, Algonac, Mich.
*__Coronado Industries__, P. O. Box 1031, Daytona Beach, Fla.
*__Custom Craft Inc.__, 1700 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.
*__Dillabaugh Co.__, 7928 N. E. Mallory Ave., Portland 11, Ore.
**Dumphy Boat Corp.**, 302 Broad St., Oshkosh, Wis.
**Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp.**, Metal Boat Div., Bethpage, N. Y.
**Larson Watercrafts Inc.**, 868 First St., N. E., Little Falls, Minn.
**Lyman Boat Works Inc.**, Sandusky, Ohio
**Molded Products, Inc.**, Cokeysville 1, Md.
*__Marine Mart__, Buffalo 7, New York
*__Ozarka Inc.__, 813 Borden Lane, Woodstock, Ill.
*__Penn Yan Boats, Inc.__, 10th Street, Penn Yan, New York
*__Roberts Industries, Inc.__, 2020 N. Main St., Branford, Conn.
**Southwest Mfg. Co.**, 2000 E. 14th Street, Little Rock, Ark.
**Star Metal Boat Co.**, Goshen, Ind.
*__Thompson Bros. Boat Mfg. Co.__, 226 Ann St., Peshtigo, Wis.
*__U-Mak-It Boat Co.__, 701 Whittier St., Bronx 59, New York
**U. S. Molded Shapes, Inc.**, Grand Rapids, Mich.
**Wagemaker Co.**, Grand Rapids, Mich.
**Wizard Boats Inc.**, Costa Mesa, Calif.

***Outboard Motors***

**Champion Motors Co.**, P. O. Box 875, Minneapolis, Minn.
**Evinrude Motors**, 4876 N. 27th St., Milwaukee 16, Wis.
**Flambeau Outboard Motors**, 245 E. Keefe Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
**Hiawatha Outboards**, Gamble Skogmo, 15 N. 8th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
**Johnson Motors**, 1600 Pershing Road, Waukegan, Ill.
**LeJay Mfg. Co.**, 2912 S. Emerson, Minneapolis 8, Minn.
**Martin Motors**, Eau Claire, Wis.
**Mercury Motors Division of Kiekhaefer Corp.**, Fond du Lac, Wis.
**Scott-Atwater Mfg. Co., Inc.**, Minneapolis 3, Minn.

THE END

**Manufacture Boat Kits*

## THANKS TO UNCLE SAM . . . THE BOOTLEGGER GETS A BREAK

(Continued from page 15)

tipplers still prefer to buy legal liquor.

But in the slums and poorer neighborhoods of almost every big city, and in thousands of smaller places as well, "nip joints," "juice joints," "gill joints," "jolt joints," "bottle joints," and other bootleg outlets have blossomed like flowers in May since the Government made taxes so high that the workingman (and everybody else) now has to lay down $4.27, on the average, for a fifth of blended whisky which cost him only $2.90 in 1942-43.

In Philadelphia alone, police raided approximately 1,000 speakeasies last year, but say it was like punching a featherbed because they couldn't make a lasting dent in the racket. Every time they closed one joint, another one — or sometimes two or three — would open up in the same block. It is estimated that there are now at least 2,000 nip joints in the City of Brotherly Love.

In New York City, illicit ginmills are often so cleverly disguised and change premises so often that authorities differ widely on how many there are. Estimates range all the way from 500 to 3,000. In Newark, Jersey City, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Indianapolis and other big cities throughout the industrial East and Midwest there are reportedly swarms of them.

In a few States east of the Rockies, popskull has not made as dramatic a comeback to date as it has elsewhere. In Omaha, for example, and Kansas City, I was told by local officials that it is difficult to buy moonshine unless you dress up as a bum and frequent the local skid rows. But statistics on raids and still seizures show the traffic is gaining in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area and has made notable strides in the Pacific Northwest.

Police reports indicate, moreover, that Dixie more than makes up for any bootleg scarcity in the Western States. South of the Mason-Dixon Line and east of the Mississippi, I found, there apparently is hardly a taxi driver or bellhop who can't steer you to all the mountain dew you want, whether it be a snort or a gallon, and the consumption in some Southern towns is fantastic.

Take Atlanta, for example. Nobody knows exactly how much moonshine is imbibed there, but an inkling was obtained not long ago after 42 persons died from drinking poison bootleg. This news was widely publicized and, as a result, the sale of legal, tax-paid liquor shot up 51.8 percent during the next five months. That would appear to indicate that at least half of all Atlanta drinkers normally quench their thirst with illegal joy juice.

Then there is little Jacksonville, Alabama. A history professor of Jacksonville State College expressed the opinion recently that reports about bootlegging in the vicinity had been grossly exaggerated and suggested to 11 of his male students that, as an experiment, they see if they could buy any. The professor was bowled over the next day when the 11 boys marched into class toting 11 bottles of moon bought at 11 separate places right in the heart of Jacksonville.

Not only is bootlegging grog just as easy to buy in countless communities today as it was during Prohibition; it is sold in just as wide a variety of places. During my investigation, I did not hear of any being dispensed in a young ladies' seminary, but I found that during recent months nip joints have been discovered in candy stores, cigar stores, billiard rooms, barber shops, filling stations, trailer courts, motels, lunchrooms, barbecue stands, soft drink emporiums, in hundreds of private homes and apartments — and just about everywhere else you can think of.

An unordained preacher in Prince Georges County, Md., was discovered recently peddling moonshine from a sound truck which he also used as his pulpit. In St. Clair County, Mich., the law closed in on another 'legger who was using a pigpen as his place of business. In Cambridge, Mass., a still was nabbed a few months ago in a dormitory of hallowed Harvard. In Cleveland, a thrifty little housewife was found to be picking up $500 a month pin money by serving snifters to thirsty "friends" in the dining room of her home.

The merchandise offered in most of the new speaks is raw, white likker which is retailed at from $2.50 to $3 a fifth, or sold by the drink at from 15 to 30 cents a shot. It is commonly known as "moon," "high moon," "corn," "mountain lightning," "sugarhead," "popskull," "white mule" or "tiger's milk." If you drink the stuff, you know you're drinking hootch and taking a chance.

But not all of our new crop of bootleggers are sticking to white moonshine or catering to a low-income clientele exclusively. Like their forebears of the Prohibition era, a good many of the sharper brethren are coloring and flavoring their product to resemble legitimate liquor and selling it in bottles which formerly contained virtually every nationally advertised domestic and imported brand of whiskey. Dolled up with doctored or counterfeited labels and revenue stamps, some of this bogus goods is so cleverly packaged that the presidents of large distilling companies have been unable to distinguish it in appearance from their own tax-paid product.


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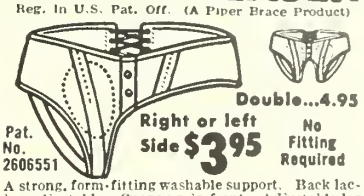

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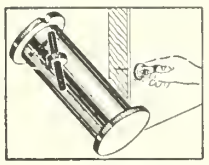

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The bootleggers demand higher prices for this fancy-looking rotgut than they do for plain moon and have worked out several ingenious methods of retailing it.

One method is to have a peddler circulate the word in an office building or industrial plant that he has obtained several cases of fine whisky from a hijacker or dishonest liquor store employee and is willing to part with it at wholesale prices. Or he may spread a report that he's obtained an assortment of mellow old Scotch from a smuggling seaman. In either case, he convinced his customers they were getting a terrific bargain and they paid a whopping price for his bogus product — usually only 20 or 25 percent less than they'd have had to pay for the real McCoy in a liquor store.

Right in the heart of New York City, investigators told me, slick criminal operators have disposed of hundreds of cases of hootch in this way to citizens eager to make purchases at wholesale prices. And since most people don't like to admit being suckers, comparatively few of the victims ever squawk to the authorities.

Bottles of synthetic whisky and cans of alcohol for making gin are delivered right to the homes of some regular customers in New York and other big cities, enforcement officers say, and a considerable amount of flavored alky-and-water is sold under respectable brand names in shady night clubs and honkytonks.

The chances of your getting rooked in most licensed bars are nil, ATU agents have found, but in dives which operate on the fringe of the law bartenders frequently refill legal bottles with popskull. After a reveler has had a few shots of real whisky and his taste perception is dulled, they switch bottles on him and he usually doesn't realize it until he starts walking on his hands down Main Street or starts seeing little men on the ceiling.

The tremendously increased consumption of both moonshine and synthetic firewater is reflected by revolutionary changes in the bootleg production industry in both Southern and Northern States. The illicit stills being seized today have, on the average, twice the production capacity of those taken a few years ago, and distribution systems have also been vastly expanded and streamlined.

There has always been some moonshining in the South, of course, and probably always will be, because a few unreconstructed Southerners actually prefer mountain dew to other beverages.

"Folks down here throw store likker to the hogs," a Georgia 'shiner said recently. "They figger it ain't got no substance. They want good nourishing moon, and moon is what we give 'em."

But it is not just for home consumption that Dixie stills are now cooking moon at a record rate. Enforcement authorities in the 11 Southern States which produce the most illicit whisky estimate that 80 percent of it is now consumed away from the community in which it is made, and that at least 10 percent of it moves out of the State where it is made. That substantial quantities of it find their way to northern industrial areas has been proved over and over again by bootlegger arrests in Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and other big cities.

"'Morning Miss Fredrics, 'morning Miss Brown, Hya' Toots, 'morning Miss Obermeyer!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Nor is it just a few raggedy, backwoods Pappies and their barefoot young 'uns who are defying Uncle Sam's revenooers. Smart characters, some of them college educated, are bossing moonshine operations in many Southern States and doing such an efficient job of it that they are changing the economy in whole communities.

Let me take you to North Wilkesboro, North Carolina, for example, which is typical of a good many other towns throughout the South today. North Wilkesboro nestles in the eastern foothills of the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains, but the rough country around it is not much good for farming. And there are no big industries in the vicinity, or rich mines, or other visible sources of wealth.

But North Wilkesboro is booming. You see massive banks, bustling retail stores, glittering new automobile emporiums, fine churches and hospitals. All this prosperity is hard to understand unless you happen to notice the unusually large number of high-powered cars with twin exhausts and rear-ends perched high in the air. They look that way because they have souped-up engines for hitting high speeds and extra leaves in their rear springs, so that they can carry heavy loads without sagging conspicuously.

These cars are the trademark of North Wilkesboro, and Wilkes County, in which it is located, for the truth is that moonshining is the main wealth-producing industry of the whole regon. The local Chamber of Commerce might deny it, but many of the citizens are living off the profits of a multimillion-dollar liquor racket. Day and night the year round, scores of those souped-up cars, often guarded by a pilot car and a tail car, carry sugar and other supplies to stills hidden in the hills, and deliver the produce of the stills north, south, east and west.

Eight overworked officers of the ATU knock over about one still a day in Wilkes County, on the average, but are quite unable to suppress the well-organized industry. The 'shiners rarely shoot it out with the Feds any more. They've learned it is smarter to run than to fight, and with their fast cars, and fleet-footed young lookouts on guard duty near most stills, they are hard to catch. When they are arrested, they usually get off with light fines or short jail sentences which don't discourage them a bit.

One ATU officer said recently that it would take two divisions of United States Infantry, aided by the Air Force, to wipe out moonshining in Wilkes County. And if it were wiped out, it is such a profitable industry that it would spring up again overnight.

The bonanza which has come to

North Wilkesboro has visited scores of other Southern communities on a lesser scale since skyhigh excise taxes put rich pay dirt back into the bootlegging racket. In other sections of the country, illicit distillers also are stepping up production at an amazing rate, as is shown by the increased capacity of stills seized during recent months.

In the years immediately following the great dry spell, a big percentage of stills seized in the North were piddling affairs which turned out a small amount of alcohol for sale to persons of foreign birth who used it in making homemade cordials. But the picture has changed. Giant, syndicate-operated stills of the Prohibition variety, costing from $25,000 to $100,000 to construct, and capable of producing from 1,000 to 2,000 gallons a day of high proof alcohol, now dominate the illicit market in Yankeeland.

Just a few weeks ago in Newton, N. J., a still which turned out at least 1,200 gallons of alcohol a day was seized by state police, sheriff's deputies and New Jersey Alcoholic Beverage Control Agents. The main column of this still was 30 feet high and 36 inches in diameter. Just a week before, a still of 1,350-gallon daily capacity was raided at Roxborough, Pa. Not long before that, a 1,200-gallon still was discovered running full blast in a city-owned building on the bustling Brooklyn waterfront.

These are not isolated instances. During the last two years, 17 other mammoth stills of between 1,000- and 2,000-gallon daily capacity have been seized within a 100-mile radius of New York City. During the same period, hundreds of smaller alky plants have been discovered in other northern communities, and it is significant that many of them were revealed only by sheer accident.

In Bridgeport, Conn., for example, a homeowner reported the theft of a radio to the police. When a patrolman arrived to investigate the theft, he sniffed alcohol, threw open a closed door, and discovered a sizable still bubbling merrily.

Near Columbus, Ohio, officers recently went in search of a man who allegedly had slapped down one of his pals with an axe. When they traced the axe-wielder to his home, they found also a whisky still and several barrels of mash.

In Detroit, the authorities recently got on the trail of a still operator when birds and beasts at the Belle Isle Park zoo went on a four-day toot. It was revealed the dumb creatures had been feeding on whisky mash dumped in the park.

These and scores of other accidental discoveries indicate how widespread illegal distilling has become in the North. Tempted by easy profits, a great many small entrepreneurs have unquestionably entered the business during recent months. But Federal investigations show that most of the large, costly stills are built by well-organized criminal gangs which have their lines of distribution set up and are convinced they can operate long enough to amortize their heavy investments and make big profits as well.

With all their modern methods, however, today's bootleggers are no more sanitary in their manufacturing processes or considerate of the health of their customers than were most of their predecessors of the '20's and '30's. Stills, large and small, turn up in dirty cellars, chicken houses, barns, dog kennels and similar surroundings. Rotten oranges, lye, urea and even manure are used to speed the fermentation of mash.

Near Buckner, Ala., Federal agents found a dead hog in a mash vat. Near Norfolk, Va., they discovered a still in a Chic Sale one-seater back of a lady grill-keeper's establishment.

Filthy vats and drums, rusty pipes, unsterilized jugs and bottles, and sometimes deadly wood alcohol, also play a part in the manufacture of today's popskull. As a result, deaths from drinking the stuff have soared. At least 65 persons are known to have been killed by illicit booze since 1951, but the toll probably is much higher because in many cases death undoubtedly was attributed officially to heart disease or some other cause.

But the menace of death or blindness is only one of the perils which bootlegging is bringing in its wake. Many of the new speakeasies are operated by persons of criminal background — individuals who formerly were in gambling, narcotics, or vice rackets and who have no scruples whatever about selling to minors or corrupting public morals. Law enforcement authorities with whom I talked were unanimous in pointing out that if we permit such characters to take over the liquor business we can expect a great wave of crime, juvenile delinquency and lawlessness such as blackened the nation's record during the Prohibition period.

What needs to be done?

The answer appears so obvious that it hardly needs stating. Virtually all students of the bootlegging problem say large-scale commercial operations could be licked overnight by a reduction of the present $10.50 per gallon tax to some such reasonable figure as $6 a gallon. That would permit retailers of legal whisky to sell it at approximately 90 cents a fifth less than they now have to charge for it, and it would no longer be profitable for criminals to compete with them.


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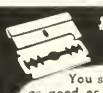

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You may think that would entail a dangerous loss of Federal revenue in these times when Uncle Sam is having a tough time raising enough money to meet his running expenses. But that is not the case. An analysis of the financial aspects of the problem shows that cutting the tax from $10.50 to $6 a gallon would not result in nearly as big a revenue loss as is commonly supposed.

Last year, the Government collected about $1,827,000,000 from the $10.50 excise on distilled spirits. Under a $6 tax, about $780,000,000 of that revenue would be lost *if* exactly the same amount of liquor were sold. But obviously a great deal more legal liquor would be bought by the public because the bootlegger would be eliminated. The actual loss of revenue would thus be far less than $780,000,000. Some tax experts estimate it wouldn't amount to more than $150,000,000, or less than the cost of one modern aircraft carrier. Meanwhile, more revenue would go to the States through their own liquor taxes. And the cost of law enforcement would be reduced.

Any way you look at it, a slash in the excise tax on liquor would be a blessing, and a bargain, for all law-abiding citizens. At least that's the opinion of the majority of law enforcement experts with whom I talked. Bootlegging already is deeply entrenched in many States. If we let it spread much farther, the authorities agree, we are going to be in a national mess which it will cost us not millions but billions to remedy.

THE END

## THE CONNELL STORY

*(Continued from page 21)*

For some five or six months in late 1921 and early 1922 Connell sold classified advertising for the Boston *Herald-Traveler*. Then, yielding to his father's wishes, he became a clothing salesman for the elder Connell, traveling the eastern circuit on which he had many times been taken as a child. It was an exhilarating experience and a challenging one, and the habits of concentration, coupled with a knowledge of the business and a winning personality, paid off.

During this time he kept his eyes open for a retail outlet which might be expected to develop into a profitable business, and in the fall of 1929 came an unusual opportunity. The Barton men's wear store in Middletown, Conn., established in 1887, was for sale. The original owner, a close personal friend of John J. Connell, was glad to sell it to Art Connell. The date was October 1.

Connell had married five years earlier the charming and vivacious Patrice Finlay of Boston, whose family traces its descent from Michel Ney, one of Napoleon's outstanding Marshals. Her father was a kinsman also of Dr. Carlos Finlay, whose 1881 treatise setting forth the theory that yellow fever is a mosquito-borne disease was triumphantly vindicated twenty years later by Dr. Walter Reed and his associates.

Connell's, as the store is designated, was a success from the first, though the stock market's downward plunge and the beginning of the depression had to be reckoned with. The new proprietor worked hard, bought shrewdly, and inspired his staff with his belief that there is a whale of a difference between a mere order-taker and a salesman. Middletown enjoys a wide trading area, and in the ensuing years young men from the surrounding towns followed the example of many of the Wesleyan University students in Middletown by patronizing Connell's. A bad fire in late August, 1941 completely destroyed the building, but the store lost only a single day's sales, as it was possible to transfer the stock to another building.

The day before Memorial Day they were back at the old address. The one-story and mezzanine building has a pleasing décor of pastel-shade walls, with a modern arrangement of the various departments, and fluorescent lighting. There are a dozen men and women on the permanent staff of the store, and at Christmastime the number of employes has sometimes totaled fifty. Despite his preoccupation with Legion business over the years Connell has continued to buy most of the stock, and pitches in for work on the floor when needed.

The Connells live in the town of Portland, across the river from Middletown, where their forty-acre estate, hidden from a principal road by the drapery of large trees, features two guest houses and a ten-room colonial home which they call "Huntley." Connell could play the country squire if his tastes were not essentially democratic. He and his wife enjoy dancing, golf and swimming. They have a summer home at Westbrook on Long Island Sound. When it comes to golf Mrs. Connell generally has the edge over her husband.

Ten years ago last August tragedy struck quickly and forcefully when the Connells' only child, a lovely girl of 18 named Joan, was killed. She had finished her first year at Connecticut College for Women in New London and was looking forward eagerly to her sophomore year. Standing on the sidewalk in Westbrook, she had no chance for her life as a huge trailer-truck out of control hurtled across the curbing and struck

her. As memorials to her the Connells have established a number of scholarships and other awards at the college, the most important of these being a prize to the girl who shows the best record in bettering racial relations, a field that Joan had taken for her own. There are also Joan Connell awards at Connecticut Girls' State. The family is characteristically generous, too, in supporting the Boys' State activities of the Connecticut Department.

Connell has carried his Legion membership in Milardo-Wilcox Post of Middletown ever since he arrived in that community. It is a highly successful Post of some six hundred members, with a handsome brick home on Washington Street, one of the principal residential thoroughfares of this thriving Connecticut River city. Art Connell was chairman of the building committee.

In 1933 he became Post Commander and a year later Commander of the Seventh District. He was elected Department Commander at the Waterbury Convention in 1941, and in 1942 a National Vice-Commander. For the next several years he was an active participant in Legion affairs at the Department and national levels. His election as National Commander followed three terms as National Executive Committeeman. Just after the New York National Convention of 1952 he went to Europe as the representative of the national organization at the dedication of the Memorial Building in Suresnes Cemetery just outside Paris, and led the pilgrimage to other American Military Cemeteries on the Continent.

The story of the Homecoming Day which Middletown and the State of Connecticut staged for Art Connell last October was briefly sketched in the pages of the December issue of this magazine. Among the day's features was a three-hour parade reviewed by the Commander, with Governor John Davis Lodge of Connecticut and U. S. Senator William A. Purtell of Harvard, both Legionnaires, joining five Past National Commanders of the Legion to pay tribute to the new leader. Entertainers Morton Downey, Conrad Nagel and Edward G. Robinson took part in the festivities, which ended with a great dance in the Middletown Armory after a banquet attended by nearly 1200 people at Restland Farms, in the adjoining town of Northford. There the Legionnaire Mayor of Middletown, Stephen K. Bailey, was toastmaster and the speakers included Governor Lodge, Dr. Victor L. Butterfield, President of Wesleyan University, National President Betty Burdett of the Auxiliary, Senator Purtell and Harvey Higley, head of the U. S. Veterans Administration.

Arthur J. Connell has never ducked an assignment entailing responsibilities, and his home town knows him as a civic go-getter. He served as chairman of the local draft board during WW2, a job that, as many Legionnaires know, calls for the stiffest kind of backbone in the face of pressures. And he was for a year Campaign Chairman of the local Community Chest, which requires both salesmanship and tact, plus occasional plain talk on the subject of individual obligation to the community.

"Individual obligation to the community . . ." is a familiar expression to Legionnaires. It is a part of the Preamble to the Legion's Constitution recited by members at meetings of all of the more than 17,000 Posts, which in this year of 1954 look to Art Connell for leadership.

THE END

"When I say 'riiiiiiich frmmmmmmmmn,' I don't mean 'criiiiiiiii rgmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm'."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE


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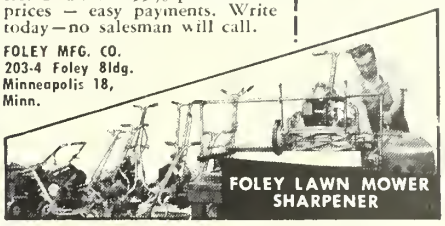


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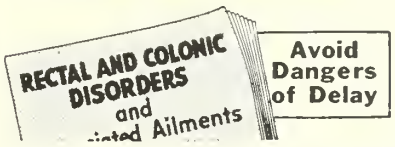


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### Hue Said It

*Because his work is trying*
*And often trouble-giving*
*The dyer may hate dying*
*But—it's a living.*

BERTON BRALEY

### The Bite

He called his 6-year-old twins to meet a business friend who'd stopped by. That the impulse was a mistake soon became apparent. After well mannered how-do-you-do's, Martha burst out, "Mr. Brown, if you've got a dime, Martin will make like a rooster for you!"

Mr. Brown reached in his pocket, grinned, inquired, "What does he do? Flap his arms and crow?"

Martha widened her big blue eyes and shook her copper curls. "I should say not! We wouldn't gyp you like that! He'll eat a worm."

MARY ALKUS

"Now that you mention it, it *is* getting chilly—must be about time to change the oil."

### Crossroads

When some people come to the parting of the ways, they open a gas station.

DAN BENNETT

### Officer, Arrest That Man!

*Such lawlessness I can't condone!*
*He passes me in sudden sortie*
*Within a twenty-five-mile zone*
*When I am doing forty!*

ARTHUR FREDERIC OTIS

### Down Payment

*Many an old settler had to settle down out west because he didn't settle up back east.*

HOWARD HAYNES

### Ailment

A friend of the family was calling one night to visit the daughter who had just returned to the old farm home after her first year away in a fashionable college. She noticed that the daughter kept on twitching uncomfortably, frowning and giving out little smothered exclamations of annoyance. Finally, with a sigh, the daughter went to her room upstairs.

"Your daughter seems to be suffering from the heat," said the visitor to the girl's father, a grizzled old farmer.

"Nope!" he replied. "She's jes' sufferin' from th' family grammar!"

MONT HURST

# PARTING SHOTS

### Restaurant Ham Sandwich

Between the two slices of bread I think
I see just a vestige, a sliver of pink.
It must be the ham that's so tenderly placed—
I can tell by the color, if not by the taste.

RICHARD ARMOUR

### Gleanings From Congressional Correspondence

*A Glossary of Official Terms*

**A Program**—Any question that cannot be answered in one telephone call.
**To Expedite**—To compound and confound chaos with commotion.
**To Activate**—Make carbons and add more names to the distribution.
**To Implement a Program**—Hire more people and expand the office.
**Under Consideration**—Never heard of it.
**Reorganization**—Just what were we talking about?
**Reliable Source**—Someone who knows less than we do.
**We Are Making a Survey**—We need more time to think up an answer.
**We Would Like the Benefit of Your Thinking**—We will listen to what you have to say as long as it does not interfere with what we intend to do anyhow.
**Give You the Picture**—A long, confused, inaccurate statement of what you already know.
**You Spearhead the Issue**—You be the goat.
**In Process**—Hopelessly confused.
**For Your Information**—It means nothing to us and probably nothing to you.
**In Due Course**—Never.
**Will Be Borne in Mind**—No further action until you squawk again.
**Referred to You**—Unscrupulous method of having you do the work for which we take credit.
**A Growing Body of Opinion**—Two Congressmen agree.
**Opinion Widely Held**—One Senator agrees.
**Unanimous Opinion**—The Boss thinks it's the answer.
**Mr.——Is in Conference**—He doesn't want to talk to you.

WILLIAM G. MCKINLEY

### Time Hangs Heavy

*It's not the minutes you put in at the table that make you fat, it's the seconds!*

S. S. BIDDLE

### New Kind Of Game

The man went to his first concert and was obviously puzzled by the large symphony orchestra and the dazzling repertoire with which it gave forth. Finally he turned to someone near him and asked, "What's that book the fellow with the stick there keeps looking at?"

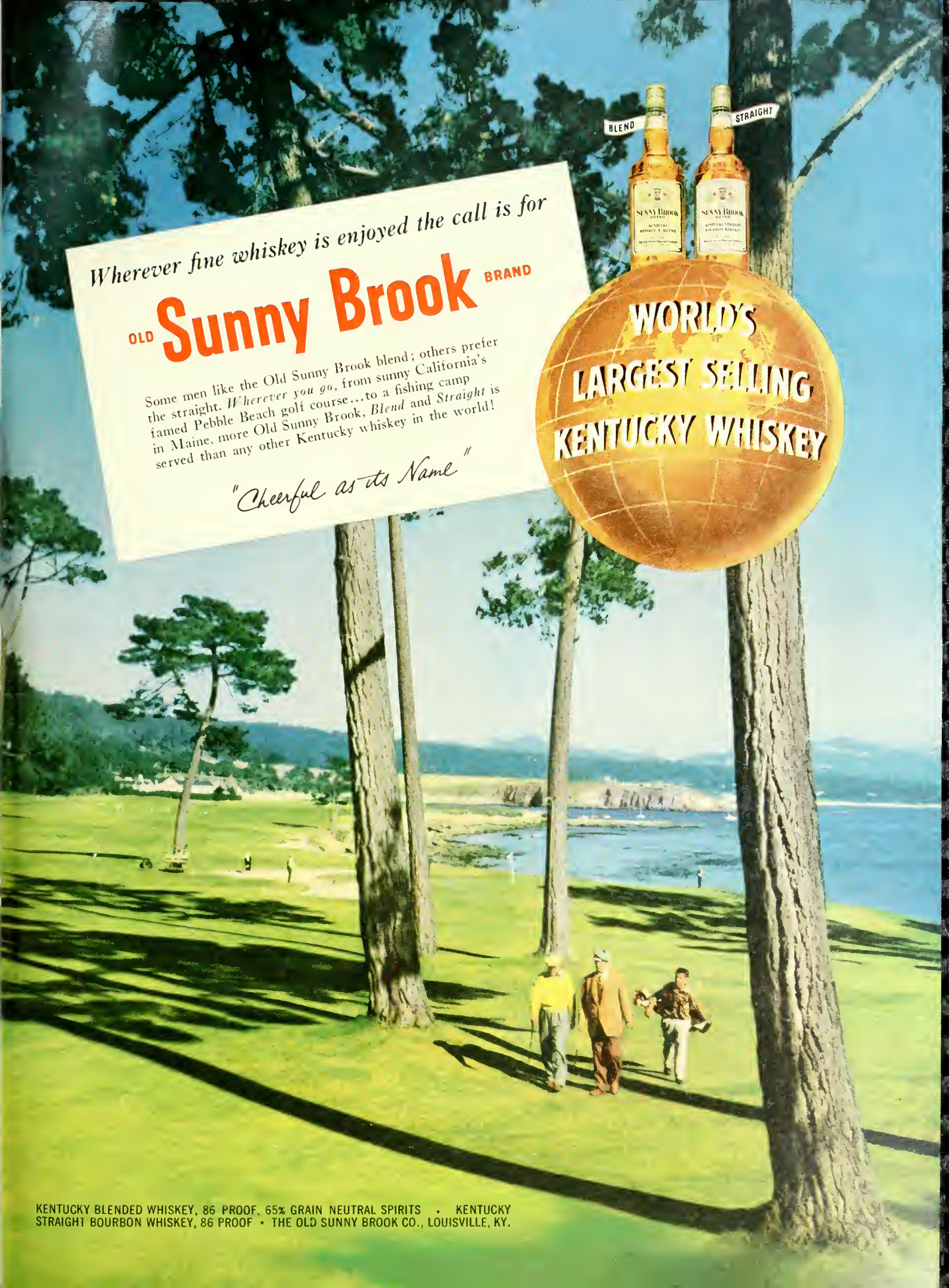
"The score," he was told.

"Oh," said the man. "Well, who's winning?"

HAROLD HELFER

"My mom would like to borrow 2 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 eggs, cup an' a half sugar . . . !"

"My mom would like to borrow 4 pieces of cake!"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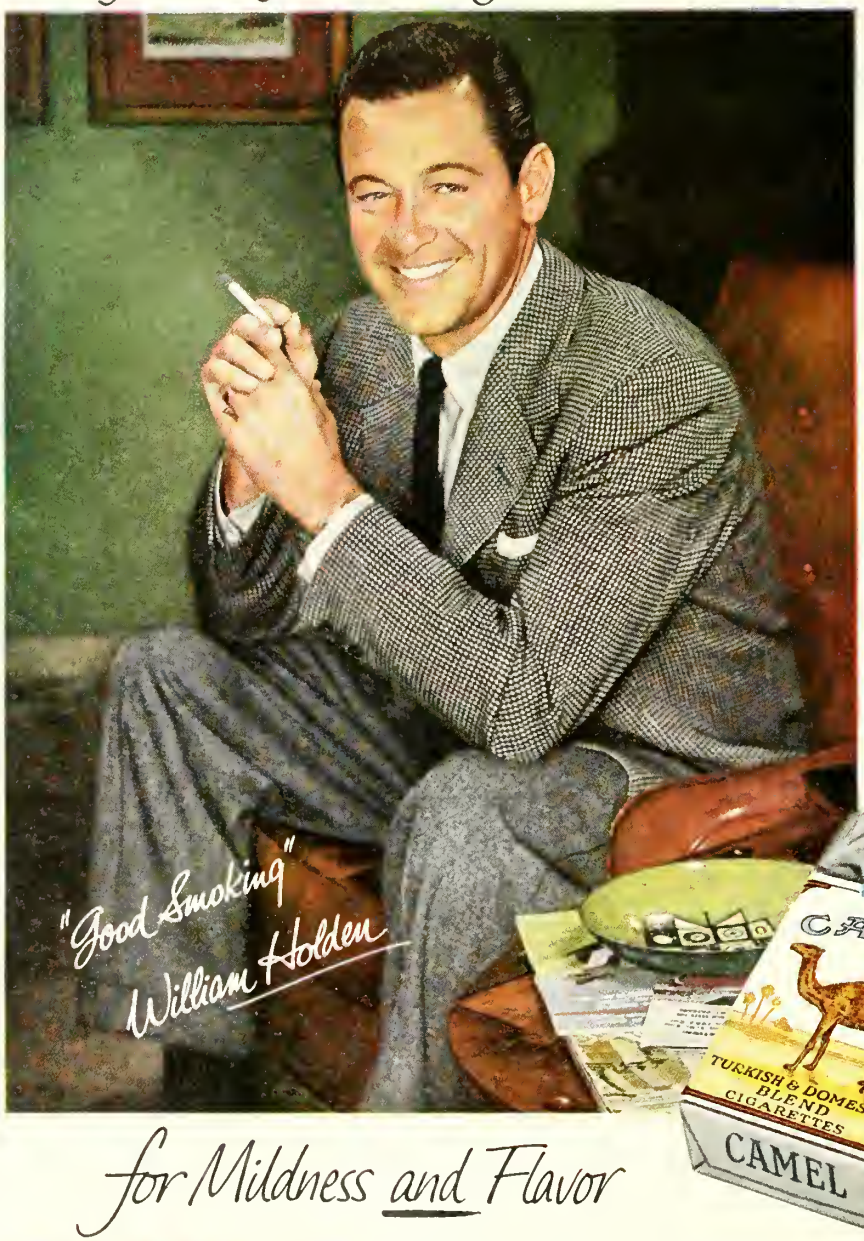
# Why did you change to Camels, WILLIAM HOLDEN?

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